# THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,741—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

### MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m. | Steamers | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 7th Sept. | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | — |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 21st ,, | ARCADIA | 7000 | ...... | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 5th Oct. | EGYPT | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 12th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 19th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ...... | .. |
| 26th ,, | * MALOJA | 12500 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 2nd Nov. | CHINA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 30th ,, | MEDINA | 12500 | ... .. | .. |

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Feb. | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | — |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | .... | — |
| 8th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th ,, | * ARCADIA | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 22nd ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | ...... | ... |
| 29th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 6th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 12th ,, | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | ..... | ... |
| 19th ,, | MALOJA | 12500 | ...... | ... |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 10th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

### TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yarra | 4142 | Tivolle | 24th Oct. 1912. |
| Oceanien | 4143 | Mages | 21st Nov. 1912. |
| Polynesien | 6363 | Lassince | 19th Dec. 1912 |
| Armand Behic | 6385 | Lafont | 16th Jan. 1913 |
| Yarra | 4142 | Tivolle | 13th Feb. 1913 |

### PASSAGE FARES.

| | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | Rs. 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | Rs. 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | Rs. 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (Return) | Rs. 990 | 792 | 495 |

### INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

### SOCIETA' NAZIONALE di SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sicilia | 6,000 | D. Maganzini. | 15th Sept. 1912. |
| Sardegna | 6,000 | A. Muzio | 15th Oct. 1912. |
| Sicilia | 6,000 | D. Maganzini. | 15th Nov. 1912. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from | Rs. 450 to 550 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | Rs. 675 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Beisito | 16th Sept. 1912. |
| Capri | 6,000 | A. de Amezaga | 16th Oct. 1912. |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Beisito | 16th Nov. 1912. |

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lhasa | 2184 | Mon. | 9th Sept. | 11 a.m. | P.D. and C.M. |
| Dwarka | 1695 | Thurs. | 12th Sept. | 9 a. m. | † C. M. |
| Linga | 2185 | Friday | 13th Sept. | ‡ 6 a.m. | direct. |

* Porbunder, Dwarka, Cutch, Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barala 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 11th September, calling at Verawal, Manglore, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Saturday 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning" on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
6th September, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

### PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains. | Leave Bombay on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Sept. 1912. |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 22nd ,, ,, |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C F.Osborne R.N.R. | 11th Oct. ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd ,, ,, |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 8th Nov. ,, |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 21st ,, ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 4th Dec. ,, |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 15th ,, ,, |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C F.Osborne R.N.R. | 31st ,, ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 18th Jan. 1913. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 1st Feb. ,, |

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 23rd Feb. 1913 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 10th March ,, |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 22nd ,, ,, |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F.Osborne R.N.R | 10th April ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 22nd ,, ,, |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 6th May ,, |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 18th ,, ,, |

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 418 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | ,, 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool. | ,, 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | ,, 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | ,, 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | ,, 826 | 1,399 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | ,, 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To Sail on or About |
|---|---|---|---|
| Somali | 2655 | Kasch | 17th Sept. 1912. |
| a President | 3310 | Schutt | 2nd Oct. 1912. |

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

### ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### ONE TEMPTATION

Earrings have never fallen completely into disuse, though there was a lapse in the general custom of wearing them, probably due to the fashion of dressing the hair in the early Victorian period so that the ears did not show. There is abundance of evidence to-day however to prove that the fashion for wearing earrings has absolutely established itself, testifying also that they enjoy a very high degree of favour and this popularity is due partly to it now being no longer necessary to pierce the lobe of the ears, the other and greater reason being, and there is no fancy in the contention, that earrings have a tendency to enhance the brightness of the eyes and add to the length of neck.

Individual taste differs largely in the selection not only in design but also of the colour of gems used. The designs now on view in our show cases consist of fanciful productions and reproductions, modified of course by modern ideas, from designs of the past ages and are of great beauty and delicate workmanship, in many cases so artistic that it is impossible to tell when the wearing of earrings will *not* be in fashion.

The turquoise, the coral, the opal, the peridot, the pink tourmaline, the olivine, the aquamarine, the blister pearl make up the cheaper collection of earrings and in using the term "cheaper," we use it in comparison with the more valuable gems of the first class, pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires. It must not be interpreted, therefore, that the designs in the less costly models are not good in taste and the workmanship as excellent.

We also have other designs which ignore gems and depend, like the early Greek earrings, rather for appreciation upon the beautifully executed gold work.

*Boutons* set with single diamonds, or pearls or fancy coloured gems, which become the round candid and consistent face; or the pendant drop earrings suitable to the oval or Madonna-like style of features: earrings in any form, are to-day objects of affection and of anxious desire. They carry but one temptation—POSSESSION.

To meet all differences in tastes, colour of gems and value, we have on hand quite a fine collection of gems of almost every description which we can mount up into the most covetable ornaments.

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### ORDERS FOR THE PARSI NEW YEAR

NOW REGISTERED AT

### MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM 1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

### MONGINI BROTHERS,

25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

*Telephone No. 325.*

### JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

### PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

### FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

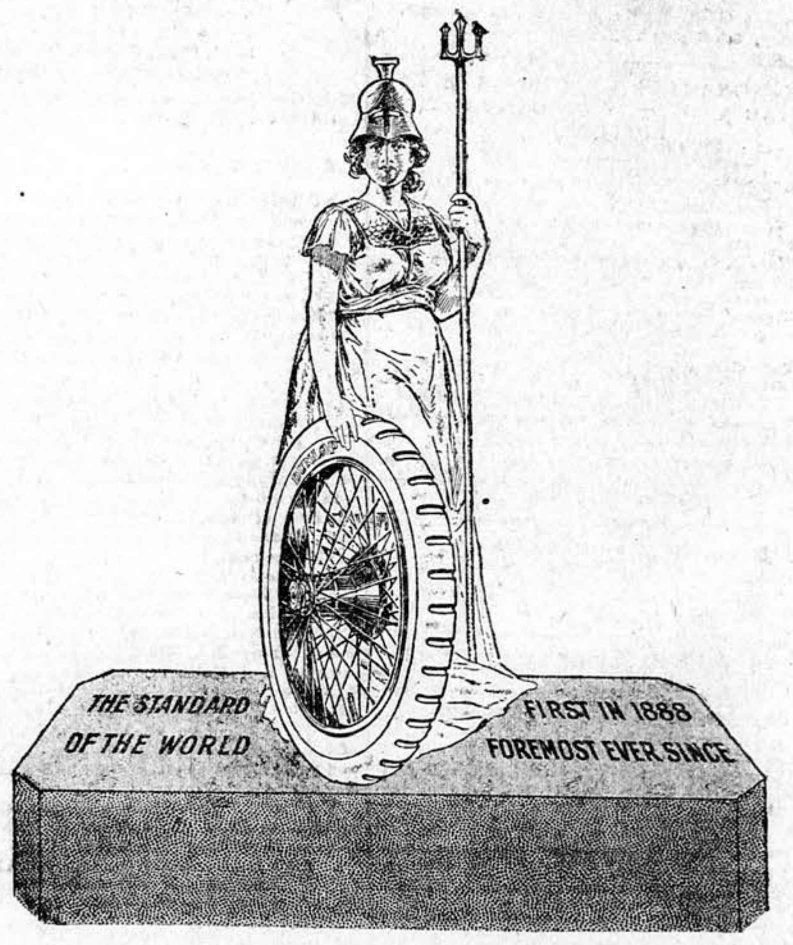
Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.


THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
FIRST IN 1888 FOREMOST EVER SINCE

Brittania Rules the Waves
AND

### DUNLOPS

Rule the Roads.

Dunlop Tyres are a product of expert British Workmanship, combined with the highest grade material, Dunlop Tyres by the test of experience have been shown the

BEST FOR INDIA.

### DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

| BOMBAY, | MADRAS, | CALCUTTA, |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Wallace St. | 188c Mount Rd. | 3, Mangoe Lane. |

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

### HEALTH OR MISERY!

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

**DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.**

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

### ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

**VULCAN MOTOR CAR**

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FROM 7th September, 1912, and until further notice the DOWN RACE SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS, at 11-15 and arrive at Poona at 15 hours.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th September, 1912.

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### THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1912, at 2 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1912.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 9th to Saturday the 28th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 30th August, 1912.

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### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAYABHAI DOSA late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant widower, without employment, deceased.

ISMAIL NOOR MAHOMED and ALLI MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khuduck outside the Fort, two of the grant nephews of the deceased ........................................Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 31st day of August, 1912.
Mr. FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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### KARACHI PORT TRUST.

### 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 30 LAKHS

1912.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised by the Government of India under the provisions of section 59-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act to raise a loan of Rs. 30,00,000 invite tenders for their Debentures to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 only, to be expended on the improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Under the powers vested in them by section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves, and set apart the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 from the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000.

Debentures will:—

I be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required;
II bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay;
III be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi;
IV be consolidated at the desire of holders subject to a minimum of Rs. 500 and in multiples of Rs. 500 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes;
V be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st, 5 per cent. on application;
2nd, balance 95 per cent on or, before 31st December, 1912.

Interest will accrue from the date on which each debenture is paid in full.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken by 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 20th of September, 1912, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust and forward the Bank's receipt to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

### DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1912.

FORM OF TENDER.

I............................................hereby tender for Rs...............................of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1912 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs...................As........................for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose ..........................for Rs............................ and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the Account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in ........................Debentures of Rupees..................................each.

..................................Signature
..................................Address.
Dated.......................1912.

### TRUST FUNDS.

N.B.—In accordance with the power contained in section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1897 or other law for the time being in force until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

C. A. BEYTS,
Ag. Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.
Karachi, Port Trust
Office, 16th August, 1912.

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### GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEST opportunity offered to one who wants to invest a capital in a most profitable undertaking of publication profit guaranteed and capital under own control for full particulars. Apply to box No. 2580, care of this Paper.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 190 of 1911.

KHIMJI VASANJI............................Plaintiff.
Vs.
MONGHIBAI, widow of VASANJI TRICUMJI..................................Defendant.
and
In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899
and
In the matter of the arbitration between MONGHIVAHU, widow of VASSANJI TRICUMJI of the one part and KHIMJI VASANJI and KANJI KHIMJI of the other part.
MONGHIVAHU, widow of VASSANJI TRICUMJI..........................Petitioner.
Vs.
KHIMJI VASANJI.......................Respondent.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and matter and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1912, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY THE PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on FRIDAY, 20th day of September, 1912, at the hour of past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendant the Petitioner and Respondent and Kanji Khimji, in All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards and five-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1886, and New No. 9020, Old Survey No. 245, and New Survey No. 4951, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7601, and Street No. 113-115, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Kumbharwada Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Ganu Ramji, and on the South by the house of Dhondue Vishram Sawant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs MADHAVJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI, Attorneys for the plaintiff and respondent abovenamed, at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

### AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at 13th Kamatipura Street.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th September, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Shrajmul B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Gulbaji Ajesiji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhikajee Toolsiram, Kondaji Toolsiram, Thakooji Toolsiram and Kasiram Toolsiram, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated 10th day of March 1908, and the indentures of further charges dated 5th May, 1910, and 28th November, 1910, respectively, the undermentioned property viz:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 13th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 178 and 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3264, 3265, 3270, New Nos. 10116, 10122, Old Survey No. 9—10-2858—2859 and New Survey No. 6372, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, No. 2065, and Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Allibhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Nagoobai Kamatan, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by 13th Kamatipura street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the Mortgagees herein at his office, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 8th September, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

### AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

On SUNDAY, the 8th September, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Post Office, near the Mazagon Tram Terminus, valuable French polished teak and blackwood household furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, wardrobe dressing and wash-hand tables dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, writing table, book cases, sideboard, iron bedsteads, marble topped tables and tile topped teapoys, glassware, crockeryware, cooking, utensils, etc. the property of Mrs. A. John and others.

The above is on view.

### AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Malabar Hill near Ban Ganga without the Fort of Bombay.

Under the directions of Messrs. Gordhanda Morarjee, Dwarkadass Meghjee and Haridass Shamjee, the executors of the last will and testament of Gordhandass Runchordass, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the property described in the following particulars:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 1-2 feet in breadth and 65 1-4 feet in length or thereabouts, situate at Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, Assessed under Ward D. No. 3091, and Street No. 104, Banganga Road, and bounded on the East by the property of the late Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, on the west by the Public Tank called Ganga, on the north by the property lately belonging to Shri Jeevanlaljee Maharaj, and now to Jaithabhai Naronjee, and on the south by the property formerly belonging to Bhugwandass Purshotamdass and now to Vasanjee Nundjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Madhavjee, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the said Messrs. Gordhandass Morarjee, Dwarkadass Meghjee and Haridass Shamjee, at their office, at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1912.

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### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE:
A Picture Record of Recent European Events.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS:
Series IV.—Nine Events.

THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON:
The Scriptural Incident.

MAX AND THE MAID,
etc., etc.

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT.
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 P. M.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
MAM'-SELLE NITOUCHE,
A MUSICAL COMEDY
In three Acts,
with appropriate music.

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### BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.
(WEST RIDINGS)
VERSUS
MADRAS GYMKHANA.

ON SATURDAY, 7th September, on the Oval. Kick off 5-30 p.m. Admission to the Reserved Enclosure Rupee One. Limited number of chairs. Ladies free.

That the gate money after expenses have been deducted, will be DIVIDED between ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION and the UNION YORK CLUB.

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### THE WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE "ROVERS"
CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION, 1912.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT for the "ROVERS" CHALLENGE CUP, OPEN to ALL TEAMS from India, Burma and Ceylon, will be played off in BOMBAY on the 21st SEPTEMBER, 1912, and following dates.

The Winners of the Tournament shall be entitled to hold the Rovers' Silver Challenge Cup, and the runners up the John Haig Challenge Shield for twelve months, returning them in time for the next Season's Competition, and in addition a Gold Medal will be presented to each member of the winning team and a Silver Medal to each member of the runners up.

The Tournament Rules of the Western India Football Association will be observed.

Entries close on the 13th September, 1912, and ties will be drawn on the 14th September, 1912. All Teams entering are entitled to send representatives to the Drawing.

Entrance fee, Rupees Twenty for each Team. Further particulars and information may be had on application.

T. D. PARRY,
Honorary Secretary.
Address:—35, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

### BONA-FIDE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRIC FANS, LIGHT, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 6th September, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to Share Bazar, substantial made teakwood office furniture of the Office of the Agent General of British Protectorates, in Africa consisting of office and writing tables, chairs, pigeon hole cupboards, glass and panel door cupboards, book-stands, benches, Oliver's typewriter duplicating machine, Avery's platform scale, screens, wall clocks, copying press, stands, electric lights, fans, table lamps, also several articles of household furniture, such as mahogany, Cheval glass, wash-hand and cardtables, iron cot, chairs, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room, suit of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, dressing, writing and office tables, cupboards, screen, pigeon hole, sofas, phonographs, safes.

About 200 pieces of old English and China plates, dishes, flat dishes, cury dishes, etc.

At 3-30 p. m.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. S. J. Telley, consisting of daggers, spears, swords, books, trunks, wearing apparel, etc.

Also the effects of the late Miss D. Cheeseman—such as trunks, wearing apparel, etc.

At 2-30 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass front double seated brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1912.

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HALLO!
WHERE ARE YOU OFF TO!
ABBA!
WHICH ONE?

OH! DON'T you know the OLDEST and most popular TAILORS' and OUTFITTERS' SHOP! ABBA is an household word amongst Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans alike. Go to

### HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co.,

Esplanade Cross Road, BOMBAY
and you will get every requisite for Gentleman's outfit. Prices moderate, Style up-to-date, and Fitting guaranteed.

---

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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A CORDIAL INVITATION
TO ALL STUDENTS AND COLLEGIANS.
It is worth your while to pay a visit to

## THE AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHURNI ROAD.

Our Historical Films are always popular.
THIS WEEK
THE LAST OF THE SAXONS.
A POWERFUL PICTURE OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

THE SEPOY'S WIFE
IS ALSO A VERY STIRRING AND EXCITING TALE.
A visit to the London Aquarium and several very comic Pictures.
USUAL TIME AND PRICES.
Tel. No. 1271.

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## THE FAMOUS "FIAT'

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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## BANKS.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

| HEAD OFFICE: | NEW YORK. |
|---|---|
| Capital Paid up | Gold $ 3,250,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund | " " 3,250,000,00 |
| Undivided Profits | " " 423,677,78 |

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSIT received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 365,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 17,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| CALLED UP | £400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up) | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP | Rs. 10,00,000. |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. 12,500. |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅔d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values,—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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1st. All the intending purchasers shall deposit in the Government Treasury the amount of Rupees 250 handing over the receipt thereof to the Committee.

2nd. The deposit will be refunded as soon as the sale is over to all except the purchaser who shall make within 24 hours a further deposit of Rupees 2,750 to make up the amount of Rupees 3,000 which shall be taken in account in the full payment of the purchase.

3rd. The sale will be held in two lots being one of bronze cannons and the other of iron cannons, the bid for the bronze ones being started at Rupees 20,000 and for Iron ones at Rupees 500.

4th. The purchaser shall sign the purchase deed and pay the full amount, deducting the deposit, within 15 days from the date of the notification of the approval of the purchase, and then shall at once cut down the cannons in two pieces at least.

5th. The purchaser shall remove both the Bronze and Iron Metal within 90 days after the full payment is made.

Financial Department, at Damaum, 15th August, 1912.

C. F. RENATO O. de GOVEA PINTO,
Financial Clerk.

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# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 4.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 5.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 74 11-16 | | 1-4 |
| do. Rentes ... | 92 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 92 | | unchgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 63 7-8 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... | 28 15-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 28 3-4 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 62 3-4 | | unchgd |
| Exchanges on London at Paris... | 25·29 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20 45 1-2 | | unchgd |
| do. do. New York... | 4·86 1-2 | | 1-4 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 4 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 29th Aug | | |
| 2 months' sight... | 3 5-8 | | unchgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 4 | | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 4 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 4 1-2 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 1 7-8 | | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 1-4 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm—quiet.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 31,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 11,80,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,50,000 " to Madras.
" 50,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 22 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·08.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,90,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Bills on Calcutta ...... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Firm—Fair demand
Futures — Mutilated
Manchester — Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales
Sale increased yesterday by 3000.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 3,000 "
Imports ... 7,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6 55+13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·15 | 6·11 | 6·06 | 6·03 | 6·07 |
| +09 | +10 | +10 | +11 | +11 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar-Apl. | Apr.-May. | May.-June | |
| 5·09 | 6·10 | 6·11 | 6·13 | |
| +11 | +11 | +10 | +11 | |

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·23 Jan. 11·19.
New York Official Noon call Mutilated
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mutilated

| NEW YORK— | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Two day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 13,000 |
| " Receipts at " last year ... | 24,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain ... | ...... |
| " Exports to Continent ... | 1,000 |
| " Spot Cotton ... | 11·30+10 |

Futures—Month of Oct 11·31+20
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·32+27
Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on receipts running below expectations.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 1-4+1·16
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·36+21
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·44+22
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 5-16 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 7-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 9-16 |
| Good Bhownagger ... ... ... | d 5 5-8 |
| F. G. Bhownagger ... ... ... | d 5 3-4 |
| Fine Bhownagger ... ... ... | d 5 7-8 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ... | d 5 7-8 |
| Good Oomras M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 11-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 13-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 15-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras ... ... ... | d 5 11-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... ... | d 5 15-16 |
| Good Broach ... ... ... | d 5 14-12 |
| F. G. Broach ... ... ... | d 6 1-32 |
| Fine Broach ... ... ... | d 6 3-16 |
| Good Khandeish ... ... ... | d 5 9-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish... ... ... | d 5 11-16 |

Manchester Sept. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grey shirtings 41-42in. 38 yds 16 by 15... | 8 5 1-2 |
| " " 41in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs ... | 8 10 1-2 |
| White " 40-41in. 40 yds 18 square.. | 10 6 |
| " nainsooks 43 in. 19 yds 22 by 21 . | 7 1 |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 unchgd
Do Months—Sept-Oct—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... } Unchgd
Do. Month— ... }
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... Unchgd.
Do Months ...

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...64 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 61 unchgd.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-17-6+0-0-6
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Easier

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... 14 3-4 + 1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... 4 11—1 1-4d
Sept.-Oct.—Sellers—Flat.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 90 1-2+1-2.
Yellow Metal ... d 7-12 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M C ... £ 78 13-16—1-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value

BEEF & MUTTON-TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37-3
" " Mutton Tallow 38-9
General Tone of Tallow Auction Irregular.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 8 1-4—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady—Very slow—Prices rather easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 1 1-2+3-4d.
Do Months of Shipments ...Oct-Dec.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12+5 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers
9 11 3-4+1d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Steady, moderate demand.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India .... ... 13 9 3-4+3-4
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone.—Very Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Sept.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 14 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [5TH SEPT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Sept. 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway............ | 10 | 11,849 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway... | 27 | 32,246 |

## FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 51 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The whole of the 50 lakhs Councils were again allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers receiving only 22 per cent against 37 per cent last week. The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and very few Private Bills offering Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 9-32d. from 14th Sept. |
| Do. do France | ...170 3-4 |
| Do. do Marks | ..139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...148 |
| Shanghai " | ...202 1-4 |
| Japan " | ...150 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and 95 9-16 for the Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing 1-16 higher than the opening rates as under. A moderate business has been put through.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 12 0
Settlement ... " 95 10 0

BULLION:—

The closing rates for Bar Silver in London yesterday were 1-16 up for ready at 28 15-16 and unchanged for forward at 21 3-4. New York was also unchanged at 62 3-4. The local market opened 72 1-4 ex duty for ready and 72 7-16 for the 1st Settlement and closes 1-8 lower as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... | Rs. 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian " ... ... | " 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns " ... ... | " 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | " 73 | 2 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... — | " 73 | 5 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | " 73 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | " 82 | 8 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | " 82 | 11 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | " 82 | 10 | 0 |

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed with a further advance of about 20 points on weather reports continuing unfavourable. The rise in two days is thus over 50 points and the near future will depend on weather conditions from day to day. The local market opened steady at Rs. 297 for good Broach and the rate advanced to Rs. 298 during the morning. In the afternoon an export house came out as a seller of good Broach and fine Khamgaon Akola, and business was done in the former at Rs. 297, and in the latter at Rs. 277. The market closes steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices are rather steadier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | Rs. | 304-5 | March |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | Rs. | 297 | Mar. |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat | " | 291 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... | " | 288 | " |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | " | 281 | " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | " | 277 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | " | 267 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | " | 257 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | " | 261 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | " | 265 | Dec. |
| " " " ... | " | 270 | Nov. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | " | 247 | Jan. |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000
Total Imports ... ... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·21 | 6·17 | 6·12 |
| +06 | +06 | +06 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 6·12 | 6·13 | 6·14 |
| +06 | +06 | +05 |
| Mar.-Apr | Apr.-May. | May-June. |
| 6·15 | 6·16 | 6·18 |
| +05 | +05 | +05 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 11 0 B.T.
September ... " 11 10 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... " 10 10 9 "

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 3 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 9 1 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 47 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs. 12 11 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 27 0 0
Forward ... ... " 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 5 0 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 7 6 "

## SHARES.

### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,780 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 64 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 88 1-2 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 69 |

### MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 515 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 875 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 3,290 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 272 1-2 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 1,420 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 173 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 185 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,620 |

### RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 545 |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 110 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 23,416 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 5,458 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 1,983 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 67 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 231 | " |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 767 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 3,467 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 9,576 | " |
| Myrabollams.. ... ... | 882 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 2,099 | " |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 3,622 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 3,501 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 2,061 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | Nil | |
| Barley ... ... ... | 8,094 | " |

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement traffic for the month ended 30th June 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,61,773
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... ...Rs. 74,829
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1912 ... ...Rs. 8,56,725
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... ...Rs. 85,546

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1912 ... ...Rs. 26,177
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... ...Rs. 10,649
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,73,959
Derease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... ...Rs. 16,077

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1912. ... ...Rs. 13,389
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... ...Rs. 514
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1912 ... ...Rs. 81,742
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 8,365

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th August, 1912 ...Rs. 10,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... ...Rs. 2,952
Total earnings from 1st July to 24th August 1912 ... ... ...Rs. 78,698
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... ...Rs. 2,573

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 4th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 5th September:—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Plague... | 2 | 2 |
| Total mortality from all causes | | 93 |
| Same date last year............... | | 64 |
| Cholera ............................ | 3 | 1 |

WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 31st August, 1912, was 631, giving a death-rate of 33·50 per annum per thousand as against 29·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 76 died from fevers; 20, plague; 5, small-pox; 1, measles; 9, cholera; 2, leprosy; 42, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 137, affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 44, dysentery; 39, still-born; 72, old age and debility; and 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 4; Brahmin, 11, Lingaet, 1; Bhatia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 190; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 77; Parsee, 13; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 400 as against 408 for the corresponding period of last year, and 386 the average over the past five years.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITH—Sept. 2, at Hakea, Coonoor, the wife of Mr. C. L. T. Griffith, of a daughter.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions.
English mail steamer s.s. "China" due at 5 a.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three, shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Cost must not be considered but results."—Page Davis.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" will sail to-morrow at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... ... | 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ... | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 7-15 | 13-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... ... | 11-5 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class). | 6-45 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... ... | 19-30 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-30 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 8-55 | 21-30 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... ... | 8-25 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... ... | 6-45 | 19-52 |

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Vols., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March..................Silver Myrtles ......Carl Ball
Overture ...........Le Domino Noir ...Auber
Valse ..................Love and Life in Holland ............Joyce
Grand Selection ...La Traviata .........Verdi
{ a Serenata Op. 15... ...... Moozkowsky
{ b Czardas No. 2 ... ...... Michiels
Selection ...........The Sunshine Girl...Rubens
Two-Step ............Cherries ..............Cremieux

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day (Friday.)

THEFT BY SERVANT:—Mr. Herbert Butterfield, Government Examiner, B. B. & C. I. Railway has informed the police that Abdul Reheman, peon, attached to his office has disappeared with the amount of a cheque on the Bank of Bombay, for Rs. 400, which was given him to be cashed at the Company's Office.

PUBLIC LECTURES.—A Public lecture will be delivered this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Shri Krishna lodge of the Theosophical Society, Kalbadevi on "The Order of the Star in the East its Message and Work" by Major B. L. Peacocke; and at the same hour and place, and by the same lecturer to-morrow on "Occulticism, mysticism and Psychism."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.—Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, will arrive this morning by the mail steamer "China" and will leave Bombay for Benares by the Calcutta mail. After landing she will proceed to the Gaiety Theatre where a large and representative deputation of members of the Theosophical Society will await her for the purpose of presenting addresses from some 25 branches in Western India. Addresses will also be presented by deputations representing the "Order of the Star in the East" and "The Sons of India."

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday, a Hindu boy, named Ramchandra Balu (12), employed in a mill at Haines Road, was killed by falling on the ground while seated on a window sill on the second floor of the mill—A Parsi boy, an inmate of the J. N. Petit Orphanage at Lalwadi, Parel, met with an accident while playing with other children. He was chasing another boy in a game of "I spy" when he tripped and fell. He was treated by a local doctor and was being taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

A representative team of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles leaves Victoria Terminus to-night to compete in the S. I. R. A. meeting at Bangalore. Owing to the Corps having only recently acquired a range of its own this is the first occasion on which a team has been sent to Bangalore and has the Corps secured second place in the recent Binning Empire Day Shield and Revett Carnac Cup Team Competitions, it is hoped that its representatives may give a good account of themselves at Bangalore.

The team consists of the following N C Officers and men:—

Sergt-Major A A Wale, Staff Qr Mr Sergt P R Soundy, "E" Coy. Cr Sergt F T Gidney, "F" Coy. Sergt J Clerk, "A" Coy. Sergt M Veevers, Res, Coy. L. Cpl R Collyer, "E" Coy. Vol W Clerke, "A" Coy. Cyclist G Collyer "E" Coy. Vol W Dunkerley, "G" Vol. H P T Lattey, "G" Coy. and Vol R H Selkirk, "A" Coy.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Month. | | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Sept. | | | | | | |
| 6 | m | 6 46 | 25 3 | | 1 11 a | 21 9 |
| | | 6 10 a | 24 1 | | | |
| 7 | m | 8 16 | 26 1 | m | 0 52 | 17 6 |
| | | 7 47 a | 24 7 | | 2 30 a | 20 8 |
| 8 | m | 9 12 | 27 3 | m | 2 8 | 16 10 |
| | | 9 3 a | 25 9 | | 2 23 a | 19 3 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| Sept. | | Sunrise | | Sunset |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | 6 (Friday) | " | 6h 25m | " 6h 50m |
| " | 7 (Saturday) | " | 6h 25m | " 6h 49m |
| " | 8 (Sunday) | " | 6h 25m | " 6h 48m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m., New Moon, 11th, 9h. 18-5m. a.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 1h. 24-7m. p. m.; Full Moon, 26th 5h. 4-2m. p.m.

## INDIAN COMPANIES BILL,

### Views of Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which has been sent in to Government reads as follows:—

"This Committee desire to express their cordial approval of the object of the present Bill as defined in the statement of objects and reasons, namely, to revise and consolidate the Indian law relating to Joint Stock Companies on the lines of recent English legislation; and they are entirely in accord with the proposition that it is a matter of the first importance that the Indian law should, as nearly as circumstances will admit, be uniform with the English law.

The Committee, however, believe that representations have been or are likely to be made to Government to extend the scope of the Indian Company law; and so far as this Committee is able to ascertain, the extensions proposed are (1) to insert provisions in the Act having the direct object of regulating the status and position of "Agents", "Managing Agents" or "Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents" of companies, as those officers are known in India; and (2) to insert provisions in the Act for the protection of the unsecured creditors of companies.

The Committee fully appreciate the extreme importance of a strict regulation of the management of companies, and it will in fact be seen from their subsequent remarks and suggestions, that they recommend clearer definition, with a view to the more stringent application of the management sections of the Bill; yet they feel compelled to express their total dissent from any such extensions as those which they believe are proposed.

In regard to (1), the Committee consider that the Bill as framed provides sufficient protection to the invesing public and to shareholders in Indian companies, and they feel that any further provisions for the regulation of the status and postion of "Agents," "Managing Agents" or "Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents" would go beyond the scope of the proposed legislation, and moreover would be based upon an assumption contrary to the underlying principle of British law, which deems every man to be innocent, until he is found to be the reverse: the Committee while, as appears below, they strongly advocate the strict application of the management sections to Company Agents, think that any extended legislation in the direction of controlling the appointment of Agents or regulating their status and position which legislation would of necessity be of a penal or quasi penal nature would be foreign to the object of the intended Act; which object they understand to be to afford protection to the investing public and to shareholders in companies and not to provide exhaustively for the rights and remedies of the public in their dealings with companies which rights and remedies are protected and prescribed by the other laws obtaining in the country.

The Committee submit that it is not a function of the legislature to assume that its laws will be contravened; but the correct method of legislation is according to their understanding, to define the law and to prescribe penalties for its breach; and the Committee believe that the Bill as framed defines a clear course of management for companies which, if adhered to, will form sufficient protection to investors and shareholders.

In regard to (2) the Committee's attention has been drawn to the following definite proposal which they understand has already been forwarded to Government.

"No pledge, charge, mortgage or any interest in the moveable or immoveable property of the company can be created, when the company has debts without the written consent of the creditors or without paying up those creditors who do not consent."

The Committee believe that this suggestion puts in a concrete from the extension of the scope of the Act desired in some quarters; but here again, the Committee feel that any such extended legislation would be outside the scope of the intended Act. The proposal to the mind of the Committee merely amounts to this, that the legislature is to be asked to protect imprudent lenders to or depositors with companies, and, under certain circumstances, to give them security for their advance or deposits which at the time of making the same they were content not to require.

The Committee consider that the creditors of companies are amply protected by the winding up sections of the Bill, and having regard to the very usual practice in India for companies to receive moneys on deposit, they apprehend that if the legislature intervenes to prevent companies from raising loans on mortgage or debentures, except with the consent of their unsecured creditors or with the practical certainty of having to pay off such creditors, the operations of companies will be seriously hampered and impeded.

The committee propose in this report to deal with the Bill as far as possible under the following headings, and in the following order; and they desire to say that where they have taken the liberty of suggesting definitions or the rewording of sections they have done so mainly with object of endeavouring to illustrate their meaning; they do not profess or desire to hold themselves out to be expert draftsmen and they put forward their suggestions with great diffidence and with a full consciousness of the extreme difficulty attendant upon the subject.

For the sake of brevity, the Committee refer to the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, throughout their report as "the English Act," and where sections or sub-sections only are referred to, they should be understood to be sections or sub-sections of the Bill.

HEADS.

I. Definitions.
II. General.
III. Private Companies.
IV. Companies established outside British India.
V. Jurisdiction of Courts, practice and procedure.
VI. The Penalty Sections.
VII. Short Title and Commencement of the Act.
VIII. Drafting.

I.—DEFINITION.

The Committee are unable to appreciate the value of the definition as framed; it would appear from the definition that the expression "The Registrar of Companies" is intended to connote the Registration Officer when exercising the functions of his office in connection with the registration of companies, but the expressions "the Registrar of Companies" and "the Registrar" are used indiscriminately throughout the Bill, as will be observed by a very casual reference to the sections of the Bill which have relation to matters not connected with registration.

Section 281 of the Bill clearly contemplates the establishment of Registration offices at different places in various parts of British India and the Committee suggest that the definition under reference should read somewhat as follows:—

"'The Registrar of Companies or 'the Registrar means the Officer performing under this Act the duty of registration of Companies for the place in which the registered office of the Company is situated and shall include any Assistant Registrar there.

The Committee are further of opinion that certain definitions should be added in Section 2 as follows:—

"A PART OF BRITISH INDIA."

This definition is, in the opinion of the Committee, necessary to lead a correct interpretaion of the Act, and it is suggested that the definition would probably most conveniently be by reference to Presidencies and Provinces.

Whilst on this point, the Committee desire to draw attention to the second para in each of the forms of Memorandum of Association set out in the Third Schedule to the Bill: the paras referred to state that the registered office of the company will be situate:—Form A—in Calcutta, Form B—in Calcutta, From C—in Darjeeling and Form D—in Bombay.

The Committee submit that the specification of a place is misleading and moreover is not in accordance with Sections 5 (I) (ii) 6 (I) (ii) and 7 (I) (ii), which require that the memorandum shall state the part of British India in which the registered office of the company is to be situate.

The Committee point out that it forms a sufficient compliance with the sections if a Memorandum of Association states that the registered office of the company will be situate in the Bombay Presidency, and the Committee are of opinion that the form in the Third Schedule should be amended accordingly: they would point out that in the event of a company registered under a Memorandum of Association following one of the forms referred to desiring to transfer its registered office to another place, in the same part of British India, it could only do so by adopting the lengthy and expensive process of amending its Memorandum of Association.

The Committee invited attention on this subject to the corresponding sections of the English Act, Sections 3 (1) (ii), 4 (1) (ii) and 5 (1) (ii), which require that the Memorandum must state "the part of the United Kingdom, whether England, Scotland or Ireland, in which the registered office of the company is to be situate; and to the forms subjoined to the English Act by way of Third Schedule, the second paragraphs of which forms provide that the registered office of the company will be situate:—Form A—in England, Form B—in England, Form C—in Scotland, and Form D—in England.

The altered conditions existing in India where a designation in Sections 5 (1) (ii), 6 (1) (ii), 7 (1) (ii) to correspond with the words "whether England, Scotland or Ireland" appearing in the sections of the English Act, would be impracticable will the Committee submit, be met by the definition of "a part of British India."

The Committee beg to point out that Section 11 (1) of the Bill only contemplates the necessity of an alteration of the Memorandum of Association in the event of a company desiring to change the place of its registered office from one part of British India to another: and Section 281 (1) clearly contemplates that a part of British India means a Presidency or a Province and differentiates between "a place" and "a part of British India.

(b) "MANAGERS."

The Committee observe that practically throughout the Bill when reference is made to the officers of a company the expression "Directors and (or) Managers" is used and the Committee are of opinion that the word "Manager" should be defined.

The Committee believe that they are correct in their understanding that the proper interpretation to be placed upon the word "Manager" depends upon English case law, and that it has thereby been decided in effect, that a person who is "de facto" the Manager of a company is a "Manager" within the meaning of the English Act: this interpretation would clearly include the Agents, Managing Agents, or Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of an Indian Company, as such officers are known in India, and the Committee think that it is very desirable that that fact should be made perfectly clear. The system of the management of companies by Agents, Managing Agents, or Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, which obtains very generally in India, is, the Committee believe, practically unknown in the United Kingdom, and having regard to the very extensive powers and authorities of such officers in India the Committee recommend that they should be expressly referred to in the Act.

The following definition is suggested.

Manager means any person or persons in actual management of a company, whether under the control of the directors or not and includes any person, firm or company appointed or acting as Agents of a company provided that where the Managers of a company are a firm, the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate Managers.

(c) "A LEGAL PRACTITIONER.".

The Committee have dealt with this point in Head V. below.

(*To be continued*).

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner in Sind, in addition to his own duties from the date of departure of Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., pending the arrival of Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Abud, Political Agent, Cutch, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days combined with special leave for three months and two days with effect from the 13th December.

Captain Richard Lockington Birdwood, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Counsul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf, vice Mr. John Hugh Hepburn Bill.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 1st October, or subsequent date.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, combined leave for eighteen months.

Mr. G. H. White, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Shapurji Darashah to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, from the date of departure of Mr. A. C. Daniel, pending the arrival of Mr. G. H. White or further orders.

Mr. J. V. Cooke to be District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier.

Mr. W. B. Manley to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

Mr. D. Healy to act as Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. W. H. Luck proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandeish.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., on furlough to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals vice Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Phirozsha Ratanji Kapadia to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Poona, in place of Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S. has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Lieut-Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted one month's leave from 1st October inclusive.

Mr. M. Kennedy, C.S.I., to be President of the Poona Suburban Municipality.

Vice Mr. A. G. Wright permanently transferred to the Central Provinces with effect from the 14th July:—Mr. M. Hesketh to be Educational Inspector in Sind. Mr. F. W. Marrs to be Inspector of European Schools, in the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces but to continue to act as Educational Inspector in Sind, pending the return to duty of Mr. M. Hesketh or further orders.

Captain T. H. Gloster, I. M. S., to act as Assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Captain J. Morison, I. M. S. on special duty.

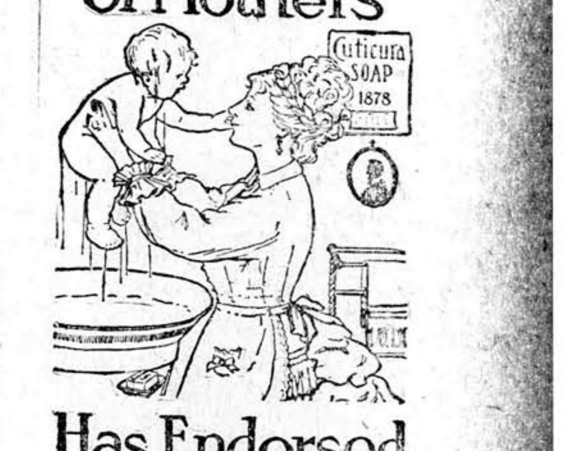
## BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following general summary of crop and season reports in the Bombay Presidency:—

The rainfall during the week was good except in the Deccan. More rain is needed in parts of Sukkur, the Deccan and Bijapur. Kharif sowing continues in parts of Larkana, Gujarat, East Khandesh, Gujarat Native States. Sowing of cotton in progress in Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, the Deccan and Dharwar. The standing crops were slightly damaged by heavy rain in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Kanara, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and generally in good condition elsewhere. The fodder-supply was adaquate except in parts of Sind, the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Cutch and Kolhapur. Drinking water supply was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Satara. Prices of food-grains have risen in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Kaira, Poona and Satara; have fallen in Kanara and East Khandesh and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 55 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 24 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 38 per cent. less than normal in Konkan, 38 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress is decreasing and works are being closed. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 and of maize 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works for the week ending 31st August were 6,501 in the Panch Mahals and 132 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 23,069. In the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath the numbers on gratuitous relief were 1,909.

A Generation of Mothers



Has Endorsed Cuticura Soap

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps. But there is added to these qualities a delicate yet effective medication which renders Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions, and in promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

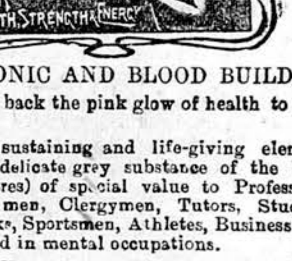
To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies without effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and roddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
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DUBLIN.
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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Lightning, 2,121 tons, Captain W. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar 3 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

The steamer Kt. Commander, 4,502 tons, Captain A. J. H. Billett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Australind, 3,526 tons, Captain A. Hunter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay (20th August) with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain Jantzen, sailed yesterday for Durban &c, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer China, 3,871 tons, Captain N. Ginrovich, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday and Wednesday, 3rd and 4th September 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I M S Northbrook | Comdr D H Gibsone | R I Marine |
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr C W Shearme | Troopship |
| R I M S Hardinge | Comdr Hordern | Troopship |
| R I M S Palinurus | Comdr Taylor | Survey Boat |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angus | 2320 | Dakers | T M & Co |
| Alavi | 2324 | Gray | Bo & P S N & Co |
| Australind | 3526 | Hunter | ... |
| Barala | 1899 | Butler | P Gulf...M M & Co |
| Clematis | 2129 | Robinson | W & A G & Co |
| Dunrobin | 2319 | Carr | W and A G & Co |
| Edith | 1815 | Beeching | J Mackintosh & Co |
| Gymeric | 2598 | Cassack | 13-8...B Lang |
| Hesleyside | 2518 | Johnson | M M and Co |
| Harpenden | 2302 | Cromack | T Morrison & Co |
| Kt Templar | 4602 | Billett | K N & Co |
| Lightning | 2121 | Walker | M M & Co |
| Nairung | 2862 | Park | T M & Co |
| Orissa | 3525 | Legrand | M M & Co |
| Rijsbergen | 2305 | Burge | T M and Co |
| Saranac | 3354 | Gray | Standard & Co |
| Toredal | 2299 | Dilsen | W & A G & Co |
| Upada | 3382 | Logan | M M & Co |
| Wearbeck | 2447 | Sholten | T M and Co |
| Washington | 2659 | Stege | Standard Oil Co |
| Arabia | 4098 | Palmer | London...P & O Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Arcadia | 3514 | Barcham | London | | P & O Co |
| B Hidalgo | 2761 | Harbord | | | J Finlay & Co |
| C&R City of Athens | 3571 | Knaut | K'chi | 6-9 | K N & Co |
| D&E Steenbergen | 2455 | Deyonge | Antwerp | 7-9 | T M & Co |
| G Babrein | 1402 | Grant | | | Arab Steamer Ld |
| H Budrie | 1613 | Fisher | Jeddah | 12-9 | Arabs Steamers Ld |
| K Hakata Maru | 3,833 | Nomura | Kobe | 6-9 | N Y Kaisha and Co |
| M Delta | 4789 | Martin | | | P & O Co |
| N Dunbarmoor | 2331 | Owens | Genoa | 7-9 | W & A G & Co |
| P Umsinga | 1869 | Cox | Middlesbrough | | W & A G & Co |
| VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 1 Clan Leslie | 2499 | Goodwin | Cochin | 7-9 | J F & Co |
| 2 Massilia | 3,250 | Thomson | Liverpool | 9-9 | W and A G and Co |
| 3 Sicilia | 3186 | Maganzini | 15-9 | Genoa | R Line |
| 4 Torrington | 3619 | Provo J | Antwerp | 7-9 | Mackintosh & Co |
| 6 Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | Antwerp | 9-9 | M M & Co |
| 7 China | 3871 | Ginrovich | Kobe | 6-9 | A L S N Co |
| 8 Lawada | 2124 | Croakston | Calcutta | 1-9 | M M & Co |
| 8 City of Perth | 2578 | Arnold | | | K Nixon & Co |
| 9 Altmark | 2716 | Luning | Hamburg | | W & A G & Co |
| 10&11 Umballa | 2426 | Lebrocq | Java | | M M & Co |
| 15 Pentakota | 2209 | Hodgson | Zanzibar | 7-9 | M M & Co |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| Juba | 134 | Ahmed | | | Bo S N Co |
| Indravati | 573 | Ismail | | | Bo S N Co |
| Dock Gate | | | | | |
| Gallia | 555 | Suleman | | | J Mackintosh & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Lightning | Walker | Mauritius Aug 23 |
| | Kt Templar | Billett | Calcutta, Aug 25 |
| | Australind | Hunter | D'goaBay Aug 20 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Dumra | Morrison | Busreh |
| | Markgraf | Jantzen | Durban |
| | China | Ginrovich | Kobe &c, |

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—

Steamer Sicilia, for Genoa.
" China, for China.
" Lightning, for Calcutta, &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 4th Sept.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Madrid, passed Perim on the 4th instant and is due to arrive here in the evening of the 10th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

Massilia s—26 bales wool and goat hair, R Moloobhai; 71 bales wool, D Koondanmal.

Dunbarmoor s—3 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 5947 1-2 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—6500 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL

Hidalgo s—4000 cwts castoreed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

China s—600 tons manganesoore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Torrington s—6,000 cwts linseed and 10,842 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 700 cwts cotton-fly, C P raj and Co.

Steenbergen s—170 bales hemp, S Surajmal ; 29 bales cotton, N Gajanand and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Sicilia s—5 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co.

Dunbarmoor s—2,000 cwts linseed and 600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Sicilia s—4,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—250 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 1001 linseed and 261 cwt castorseed C Boggiano and Co ; 400 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Scilia s—2002 cwts linseed C. Boggiano and Co ; 50 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—500 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co; 236 chests opium A E J Abraham.

FOR PALERMO.

Sicilia s—2000 cwts wheat K Devchand and Co.

FOR PORT SAID. (for orders.)

City of Perth s—20,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE*

## CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Chester 125 deg. | 4 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 | 6 | 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 | 0 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 | 6 | 0 | per 8 gallons |

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## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of „ The Bombay Gazete, tLd."

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 6th September, 1912.

## RIVAL CANDIDATES IN THE STATES.

DESCRIBING the United States a popular writer termed it "The Land of Contrasts." And it is, says a more recent visitor to the country. It is the contrasts he sees which at once strike the visitor before he has time to penetrate below the surface. They are not of architecture and physical and moral conditions alone, the differences between city and city, building and building, town and country, street and street. He need not forget disparities at home, the contrasts of affluence and poverty, the demarcation of classes, the differences between aristocracies and democracies. But there more than elsewhere the contrasts are the consequences of the fluidity and mutability of society and the freedom of opportunity. They are as conspicuous in man himself as in his appurtenances. They are as notable in individuals as in materials and systems. This is the opinion of Mr. W. H. Rideing, who writes a timely article in a current periodical on "A President, an ex-President and a Candidate." To the European the American must always appear as lacking in dignity—for democracy has really made very little progress in Europe and has but scant sympathy for the democrat, though fully approving the American idea that "a man is a man if he is willing to toil." Mr. Rideing relates how when a youth and new to the country, he was asked by a Congressman, "What would you say if you saw Queen Victoria riding in a twopenny 'bus down Fleet Street or Piccadilly ? " No answer was possible. "Now, when you go to Washington," added the Congressman, "you won't see any queen or any king, but any day you may see President Grant riding in a street car and shaking hands with everybody he knows and paying a nickel for his fare, just like you and me, and no airs about him at all—the President of the United States, mind you." Mr. Rideing admits that his democratic sympathies did not carry him so far as to approve this, thinking it was undignified for a president, not befitting him and even vulgar, though, of course, presidents were in his mind "of common clay and not superhuman and exalted like the sovereigns of other countries." There is much of that prejudice in the average European, especially in this country where we should not like a Chief Commissioner, much less a Lieutenant-Governor "hobnobbing with the common herd." It may to some extent be attributable to the better discipline of Europe and among Indians to caste restrictions, but in this country we should regard with disapproval any action calculated to lower the dignity of high office.

For that reason we look with pity, if not contempt, on the scenes, reproduced for us in the columns of the daily journals, in connection with the presidential election in the States, and experience a feeling of thankfulness that we are not as other men, and that we have not the unseemly exhibitions which have discredited the great nation across the two oceans. In Europe one who has held high office is for ever on a pedestal above the ruck, but a president in America, when out of office, is no more than one of the crowd and Mr. Rideing could not regard with equanimity a visit Mr. Roosevelt paid him, offering to sell a manuscript for the *North American Review*. He went "just as any other contributor might do with a modest deference to editorial opinion and all the urbanity which smooths him in social intercourse." This was the man, who a little later was for good or ill "more despotic than any predecessor of his as head of the nation had ever been." But we are told there is much that is charming in this abandonment of dignity and of form and ceremony. Describing an interview with the then President, Mr. Rideing says all the varied and interesting business preceding his own passed under his eyes for three hours without reticence or concealment. "Here was democracy unveiled and open-mouthed, untrained in disguises and finesse, indifferent to or ignorant of the buttered ceremonials of aristocratic government. Here was that democracy's executive, its supreme head, as plain-spoken, as natural, as frank—apparently at least—as any limb of it entering his presence." That was Mr. Roosevelt whose lack of dignity during the last few months cannot have met with such approval. Of President Taft, when Secretary of State to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Rideing paints an amusing, if uncomplimentary, picture. He describes him as a stout, unwieldly, absorbed, painstaking man, who was working hard over some papers on a table against the wall at the President's right. "While visitors came and went, he sat there without ever lifting or turning his head. How very fat, how much in earnest, how very conscientious he seemed—the image of a schoolboy detained longer than his fellows and struggling over a task too much for him. There was something comical about him despite the sympathy he got and deserved."

In the society of ladies Mr. Rosevelt is said to be a courtier. It was he who chose Mr. Taft as his successor, for he was then practically dictator, and he chose his favourite pupil, "the good-natured schoolboy." Mr. Taft is regarded as one of the simplest and most honourable of politicians, hardly a politician at all, not brilliant or epigrammatic or subtle, but judicial by training and naturally a peaceful gentleman. Yet, just now, the two "revile each other in dead earnest and throw mud like two hooligans. It is the saddest battle ever waged, a strife which all the better elements of the country deplore and blush at. No doubt Mr. Roosevelt enjoys it; one feels that Mr. Taft is ashamed of it." We hope the better elements do deplore and blush at it and that at least one of the ambitious revilers is ashamed of it. No more utterly undignified struggle ever disgraced the pages of American history. Mr. Rideing tells us that "of the many contrasts America presents none is more impressive than that between the pre-election fury and the post-election calm. It is almost beyond belief." We trust that in the present case the calm will follow the fury; but the metamorphosis will be a more difficult matter, for if Mr. Roosevelt persists in his candidature he will have destroyed the party "which has honoured him as it has no living man," and his success could only be brought about by the destruction of the Republic party. There is much more rancour in the present strife than there ever was before and it will take all the longer to subside.

◆

A CANDID FRIEND. Apropos of the proceedings of the Trades Union Congress now in session, and the airy fulminations of Mr. Will Thorne, it is refreshing to find that Mr. Philip Snowden, whom none can accuse of slackness in pushing socialistic propaganda, has been speaking frankly on the subject of strikes and other methods employed by the modern Labourite. The strike, he said, at the Fabian Summer School, at a meeting in mail week, could never be successful as a weapon of frequent or constant use under modern conditions. During the last fifteen years there was no record, except in one or two instances where the circumstaces were exceptional, of a single case where labour in a strike had been successful against federated capital. The way in which capital had been organised during that period had resulted in a considerable weakening of the power of trade unions to bring about an improvement in wages and conditions. The study of the industrial history of the nineteenth century showed that the workers had alternated between faith in strikes and faith in political action, and in the immediate future there was likely to be a great revival of interest in political action, because recent strikes, including the railway strike and the coalminers' strike, although they appeared to be successful, were in reality lamentable failures from the point of view of the workers. It was only the intervention of Parliament that saved the workers' cause from utter disaster. A different gospel indeed from that which denounced recently at Newport the Government for defeating the transport-workers' strike. Mr. Snowden went further to point to the effectiveness of political action, as contrasted with strikes, and instanced the Workmen's Compensation Act "under which three million pounds had been paid to workers three times more than the total increase last year in the wages of all the workers in the country obtained with or without strikes." All this, we have no doubt, will make bitter reading for those who pinned their faith in the strike method, the more bitter because it is so obviously true, but we do not think it will fail to attract some of the thinkers among the men themselves. Similarly, Mr. Snowden's further contention that socialism in England would never be brought about by revolution or the confiscation of existing interests, should appeal very strongly to those who have given even casual thought to the matter.

◆

AUSTRALIA AND ARMY HORSE-BREEDING. THINGS are awakening in Australia in regard to the project to ulitise a large tract of country, which is at present sparsely tenanted, for the breeding of horses, suitable for use by the Army. The scheme is no new one, of course, but Lord Denman, the Governor-General, has recently exhibited a great deal of interest in it, and, as the result of the influence which he has been able to exert, it is believed that before very long some practical steps will have been taken. The area, to which we have referred, is known as the Barclay Tablelands, and, under the supervision of the Administrator of the Northern Territory, large, pastoral developments have already been commenced. One of the leaders of an expedition that set out eighteen months ago on a travelling inspection of the country, describes the climate as perfect, with regular and bountiful rains, while rich grasses abound. The expedition was despatched to select sites for new wells on the stock routes, and to ascertain whether a port could be made readily in the Gulf of Carpentaria for the Eastern Tableland, and it passed through 5,000,000 acres of green meadow land, which is reached sixty miles from Borroloola, a little township forty miles up the navigable M'Arthur River. This country lies along and around the edges of the Gulf of Carpentaria and the township of Darwin, which is on the seaboard, obviously is in a position to provide a splendid outlet for a trade in horses, or in other produce with India. Speaking at a big agricultural show a few weeks back, Lord Denman pointed out that not only had the Indian remount market to be provided for, but under the new Commonwealth defence scheme double the number of horses would be required for the light horse regiments and for artillery and transport in the near future. He therefore thought that breeders, in their own interests as well as on patriotic grounds, might turn their attention to the improvement of this particular class of stock.

◆

THE PILGRIMS' MEMORIAL. A remarkable ceremony, linking up the past of three centuries ago, with the present, was performed at Southampton on August 15th, when the foundation-stones of a memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers who embarked at that port on the 15th of August, 1620, were laid. It is a happy coincidence that in the present year will be celebrated the one hundredth year of peace between England and the United States, and although at the moment the dispute regarding the Panama Canal Bill promises to become acute, the day seems to have passed, as the American Consul at the port declared, when the two nations had to submit their disagreements to the arbitrament of war. Americans, of course, claim that the voyage of the "Mayflower" was the most momentous voyage in the history of the world. "Columbus," declared one of the American speakers at the stone-laying, "discovered a continent, but the wayfarers of the 'Mayflower' founded a people who not only developed the continent, but founded religious liberty. Though England and America may have surface differences, they have many common qualities and are marching together on common lines toward a common goal." It is interesting to recall, that the Pilgrims had not lived in England for many years previous to embarking on their voyage westwards. "They fled to Holland in 1608," as one writer tells us, "seeking an opportunity for a freer exercise of their religious views. They found existence in the latter country hard, and the difficulty of earning a livelihood very considerable. So, having purchased the historic "Mayflower," they crossed to England and set out from Southampton, on August 15, 1620, for the virgin land of America. There were 120—English, Scotch and Dutch—in the band. After a stormy voyage they landed near Cape Cod, in November."

◆

FERGUSSON COLLEGE. THIS week witnessed an important occasion in the history of the Fergusson College, that valuable institution, which has done so much for the education of the inhabitants of the Deccan. It bears the name, of course, of Sir James Fergusson, who was Governor of Bombay at the time when it was founded in 1885, and our present Governor, following the example of his energetic predecessor, has always taken the deepest interest in its welfare. His Excellency indicated this interest by the visit, at which he opened the new amphitheatre, which has been provided principally by the generosity of the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia. The inception of the institution was the work of that excellent organisation, the Deccan Educational Society. This founded in Poona in 1880 a "New English School," and so evident during the first four years of its existence was the demand for higher education through the medium of the English language, that its promoters at once realised that it was desirable to establish a college, which would possess a wider scope and more adequate facilities. Thus, in spite of inevitable difficulties, with which they were faced, they succeeded in evolving from the English School the beginnings of Fergusson College. Since then the institution has gradually but constantly grown, until it has reached its present dimensions. Originally located at Gadre's Wada in the native city, it was transferred to its present fine site in the suburbs in 1895, when the new buildings were opened by Lord Harris. Various additions to these have been made, such as students' quarters, and chemical and physical laboratories, and now a large amphitheatre and lecture-rooms have been added at a cost of half a lakh of rupees.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Morea" with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, passed Suez at 3-30 a.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on Thursday.

THE *Sanj Vartaman* is already out with its Parsi New Year's number—an excellent publication both as regards letter-press and illustrations.

Reports have been received confirming the departure of the Mullah Powindah to Kabul. His influence is said to have greatly declined of late in Mahsud country.

It is stated that Lord Carmichael will preside at this year's dinner in Calcutta in celebration of St. Andrew's Day. Mr. Melville Macfadyen will again act as Hon. Secretary and Mr. A. D. Wilson as Hon. Treasurer.

The Executive Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha after consulting mofussil Hindu Sabhas has elected the Hon. Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal to be the President of the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held at Delhi in October next. The Hindu leaders at Delhi propose to organise an Imperial Hindu Sabha and establish its headquarters.

# WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 16.

### HOLIDAYS.

AUGUST is essentially the holiday month, this year it has been most disastrous, I am sending you a few lines to show you how we are enjoying ourselves. At Margate the sea-front presented the appearance of mid-autumn. Here were only the very boldest of bathers. The visitors sat shivering in heavy coats and furs in the shelters. The annual regatta at Bournemouth was a dismal affair, the crews and officials shivering and the greatest discomfort being experienced by the spectators, who were drenched by the rain. At Clacton a deluge of rain in the afternoon caused a rush from the beach. Fires were lighted in the smoke rooms of hotels at Scarborough, where so far the season has been a disastrous one for cabmen and boatmen. The theatres and other places of entertainment, however, are doing record business. Early trains from Southend to London were crowded with holiday-makers wet and cold. Almost every other resident seemed to be attacked with a cold or with neuralgia. Visitors to Ilfracombe found the sea-front too cold, and there were few people on the promenade or the beach. There was a welcome spell of bright sunshine at Eastbourne, but bathers who ventured into the water found it very cold, the temperature having fallen to 59 deg., which is almost unprecedentedly low for mid-August. At Llandudno the weather was of a character usually associated with November.

### DISAPPOINTED HARROGATE.

It turns out that Princess Victoria finally went to Buxton instead of to Harrogate last week, which was a great surprise and disappointment to the last-named place. A relation of mine who is there now wrote to me only last week that the Princess's visit was not only hoped for, but actually expected there! During Her Royal Highness's absence for her "cure" Queen Alexandra is going to Scotland to stay with her other daughter, the Princess Royal, I hear, and Princess Victoria will most probably join her there.

### MORE HOLIDAYS.

At the age of two hundred, or thereabouts, a tortoise belonging to the Duke of Beaufort decided to take a summer holiday. It was missed on July 14 from the duke's Forest of Wentwood, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire, and has just been found at Newport, in the same country. The tortoise had walked to the outskirts of Newport—eight or nine miles—and then had been picked up and carried into the town. The age of the duke's tortoise is given "approximately" by the forest rangers, but it has hibernated under a particular rock in the forest for thirty years, and its great age is inferred from its size and weight. It is eighteen inches long and weighs ten pounds. There is nothing unusual in such longevity ; a patriarch in the "Zoo," known as Methuselah, died three years ago at the reputed age of 250. Gilbert White spoke of the tortoise's many years as "a waste of longevity." The famous old Sussex tortoise in the "Natural History of Selborne" used to go to bed at four and never rose till late in the morning, while it rested during and after every shower. The Wentwood tortoise must have had many rests on the way if he waited for the rain to stop during his walking tour.

### FASHION.

I told you last week about the wedding of Lord Anglesey and Lady Marjorie Manners. I now add some information that I gathered since. The mantle worn by Lady Anglesey over her wedding dress excited a great deal of interest, for it was really a mantle, and not a train. It was suggested to the bride by that worn by the Madonna in "The Miracle," and was reproduced in white brocade, faintly patterned in gold, and embroidered capewise with dull silver and gold. It came right over the shoulders, and was fastened to the arms by diamond straps, thus giving the impression of a beautiful mediæval picture. It was, however, unbearably heavy, and the bride discarded it in the vestry and came down the aisle with her husband in the simple white dress, draped with filmy lace and belted with orange-blossom, that was worn under the mantle. A pretty incident, and one revealing the sweetness of Lady Anglesey's nature, was the fact that she stopped on her way to the door to greet and kiss her old nurse, who stood in one of the pews at the back of the church.

### EUGENICS.

Cold winds and dripping skies make it not unreasonable thus early to think of autumn. Moreover Parliament has risen for a recess of two months, which in these days must be reckoned a good holiday. Yachtsmen and their guests have shivered in the rain at Cowes, while more adventurous spirits are languishing in German dungeons. And we have had a Congress of Eugenists. Who are the Eugenists? What are Eugenics? What means the adjective Eugenic? Well, all newspaper readers are aware that an international Congress of Eugenists was held in London the ouher day. Learned men were there from all lands, including America. The Congress was opened with a splendid address by Mr. Balfour, who stated that our age was just at the beginning of the application of science to practice, and hinted that man was still in this twentieth century a wild animal needing to be tamed. Strictly stated, the Eugenist is the person well born. In Greek "eu" means "well," and "genic" means "born." Eugeneia in Greek signified nobility of birth, or what Tennyson had in his mind when he sang thus :—

> Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
> From yon blue heavens above us bent
> The gardener Adam and his wife
> Smile at the claims of long descent.

Our Eugenist instructors do not transact exclusively with blue blood, albeit one of them declared that the percentage of geniuses among Royal families was twenty thousand times as high as among the masses. What they mean by "well born" is born with the sound mind in the sound body. Children proceed, of course, from parents, grandparents, and a long lino of ancestors running back, if your imagination be equal to the retrospect, to "the gardener Adam and his wife," who tasted the fruit of the "forbidden tree." Our Eugenist is the wise man who rebukes the poor victim of an infirm body, or a deficient mind, for not having been sufficiently careful in the selection of his parents ! He forgets that such choice is denied to man. We cannot determine our family, or our nationality, nor escape from the virtues and vices of our ancestors. "I do, indeed, come from Scotland," said the tremulous and apologetic Boswell to Dr. Johnson, "but I cannot help it." Love draws together couples whom knowledge would keep asunder, if it had the power. All sensible parents strive to prevent their sons and daughters from getting engaged to youths or maidens whose family record is bad. Of course, the new Eugenists propose to get Parliament to intervene. Mating and marriage would then be regulated by statute. The Local Authority, or the Eugenic Judge, would decide whether or not Tom Duncan and May-Bloomer should be allowed to marry. Science would then be rigorously applied to the reconstruction of society. No unfit males would be fathers, no imperfect female would be mothers, and all children would be well born ! Such is the dream of the Eugenist—an impossible dream. For when science and love, or the Eugenic Judge and love, might come into conflict, the trite old adage of the Romans would be verified—amor vincit omnia—love conquers all things. This is a queer outcome of modern Progressist teaching, and an unexpected development of the Rousseau dream, which gave birth to the French Revolution, of a social return to nature. The rule of nature is the government of the cleverest and the survival of the strongest. Science aims at following and intensifying nature. We noticed the other day in a daily paper a report of the Eugenics Congress, headed "The Future of Man," which was followed by a couple of columns devoted to Agricultural Shows and containing much about prize breeds of bull-dogs, pigs, and fat cattle. Is this what the human race is coming to ?

### ON CHOOSING A HAT.

A woman who gives considerable thought to her clothes says that she never chooses a hat on the days when she is looking her best; if a hat suits her on a day while she is not looking well, it is sure to be becoming on all occasions. This woman has the right idea if she has only a few hats, for it is better to be under-dressed in the millinery line than over-dressed. Yet it all comes back to the fact that a good many things must be considered in choosing a hat. It must be becoming in point of colour, it must soften or emphasise certain lines or features and contour of face, and it must suit the expression. When a hat is not always becoming it is because it does not meet the last requirement ; it is out of harmony with the general expression of the face. The growing habit of going on the street with the face uncovered makes the selection of a hat even more difficult than it used to be, for there is no softening such as that provided by a veil. No hat on the street is as becoming as it seems to be when poised in the house or in the dim light of most millinery establishments. How often we see a hat that instantly attracts attention as its wearer approaches. Perhaps the general colour scheme is pink and white with a lot of delicate flowers. As we get nearer to it the face beneath seems curiously out of harmony with the dainty, smiling frame. It is the sort of hat that a baby would reach out to touch—it is curious how children love hats—but the face beneath is not at all the face to attract. It is not a question of age, but there are lines in the face that do not accord with a pink, flower-trimmed hat. The lines, the expression, may only be momentary, and perhaps when the hat was bought the wearer was finding life more agreeable and her expression was in accord. The moral is unless you keep your face in accord with a pink hat all the time, don't purchase one with the idea of wearing it daily. Contrary to popular belief, there is no age limit in regard to colours. There are some elderly faces that can wear the delicate shades, of rose blue, and lilac, that are generally supposed to belong only to the freshness of youth. A worried, discontented, peevish face can never stand a delicate hat, no matter if the face is young. The same idea is true of shapes, and an excellent illustration of this is found in the revival of the sailor shapes. The downward lines of any face are cruelly emphasised by the straight sailor brim. It is a safe general rule that only a young woman with round cheeks should wear a sailor, yet there is a certain type of woman of any age who looks well in this sort of a hat, In other words, it seems to suggest and emphasise her personality. Too few women regard their figure sufficiently when choosing a hat. It is quite as important as the face, perhaps more so, for the hat becomes a part of the silhouette of the figure the moment the wearer is standing. Milliners have an inviting habit of seating the customer before a mirror when trying on hats. Out of ten hats that suit the face, only one may suit the general lines of the figure. Fashion governs this to a certain extent. We cannot expect to adhere quite to artistic lines. The Greek idea that the head should measure only one-seventh of the length of the entire body would throw all modern millinery out of consideration. At a time when all women are wearing large brims, that apparently rest on the shoulders, a small, stout women can dare a modification of this style that she could not attempt at a time when small hats are generally adopted. The woman who wears her hair in an odd or out-of-date fashion has her trials when choosing headgear. The present modes are particularly trying, for they are so very old. Still, a smiling, serene expression becomes any style of headdress. It is better than a fresh skin, and well-cut features. Pity it is not more general—"New York Tribune."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Veterinary Profession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to the letter signed "An Onlooker" in your issue of September 4th, the laws governing the registration of Veterinary Surgeons are the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, and the Amendment Act, 1900; but these apply only to the United Kingdom. There is no law, I believe, at present in India, that prevents anyone putting V. S., or Veterinary Surgeon, after his name, as many graduates of the Bombay and other Indian Colleges do; but action can be taken against anyone, who puts M. R. C. V. S. against his name ; if he is not one. Section 16 of the above Act says : "If after the passing of this Act, any person not being a fellow or member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons takes or uses any name, title, addition or description, by means of initials or letters placed after his name, or otherwise stating or implying that he is a fellow or a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds."

The Secretary of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 10, Red Lion Square, London W. C. would, no doubt, be glad to hear of anyone, who calls himself F. R. C. V. S. or M. R. C. V. S., if his name is not upon our register; or I'm sure any of us would be glad to forward all particulars—it is for those in private practice to take action in the matter. The 1910 Register shows the following number of private practitioners in these parts, viz:—India 16, Burma 5, Ceylon 1, total 22. Colonial or Foreign practitioners with recognized diplomas :—Nil. No colleges or institutions in America, Australia, or South Africa are affiliated to the London Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and their graduates are not allowed to practise as Veterinary Surgeons in the United Kingdom, as their standard of education is not considered to be so good as our four years minimum course of instruction. The 1881 Act does not apply at present in India, although I believe charters are already in existence in South Africa and other places stating who may practise as Veterinary Surgeons in those colonies. In India, the public have to judge for themselves as to who are "common 'adventurers or impostors'" as there are comparatively few M. R. C. V. S. who are not in Government employ, except in the large cities. If they see M. R. C. V. S. against their names, that should be a guarantee that they are clients of a properly qualified professional man. There is no separate degree recognized in the "British Veterinary" Profession for Horse Dentistry ! Every M.R.C.V.S. is "ipso facto" an animal dentist. The following degrees can be taken in the United Kingdom "after qualifying" as an F.R.C.V.S or M.R.C.V.S. viz:—B.V. Sc: or Bachelor of Veterinary Science D.V.H: or Diploma of Veterinary Health, and D.V.S.M; (vict)or Diploma of Veterinary State medicine.—Yours, etc.,

M. R.C. V.S. (London).

# STARTLING ACCIDENT.

## THE FIRST TUBE-RAILWAY COLLISION IN LONDON.

## Narrow Escape of Two Hundred Passengers.

## PANIC IN A "PITCHY" DARK STATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Eighteen persons have been injured in the first tube railway collision which has occurred in London.

The accident took place at the Caledonian road station and two hundred passengers had a narrow escape.

There was a momentary panic owing to pitchy darkness.

# MYSTERY OF LIFE.

## Prof. Shaefer's Remarkable Contentions.

## ARTIFICIAL LIFE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The papers make a feature of Professor Shaefer's address before the British Association foreshadowing the artificial production of life. He contended that research indicates that the dividing line between living and non-living substances is not so sharp as has hitherto been supposed. Both areg overned by the same laws Cell life has no complex constitution and chemical reproduction of its material is a matter of time.

LATER.

Mr. Caird, a jute manufacturer of Dundee, has given £10,000 to the funds of the British Association.

# BRITISH NAVY.

## Biggest Battleship to be Laid Down in November.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

In November, the Admiralty will lay down the largest battleship of the British Navy. The vessel's displacement will be 30,000 tons, its length will be 700 feet, and it will attain a speed of 29 knots. Its armament will consist of 14 inch guns.

# HUNGARIAN MANŒUVRES.

## Shocking Death of Three Soldiers.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

A shocking accident occured yesterday at e Hungarian manœuvres. A balloon, which as held by a hundred soldiers, was carried owards by a gust of wind. All released their old except three, who were carried to a height four hundred feet, when, exhausted, they ropped to the ground, and were instantly illed.

# SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, SEPT. 5.

The French commander has decided to dvance to Marrakesh, in spite of the risk he ill thus cause the captured Frenchmen to ccur.

Although the Frenchmen were reported by atives to have been released, it appears that ey are still in El Hiba's hands. It is reported, however, that the Pretender's popularity is aning.

# HOME RULE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Ulster Protestant bishops have issued a astoral declaring that none can forecast the isastrous consequences of Home Rule, and appointing the 22nd of September as a day of umiliation and prayer.

# AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Count von Berchtold has made a second communication to the Powers elaborating his first, but it does not remove doubts as to its ultimate success

# RAILWAY DISASTER.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 5.

Two persons were killed and fifty injured in a collision between two suburban trains to-day.

# AVIATION FATALITY.

SYDNEY, SEPT. 5

The aviator, Hart, fell 200 feet and was seriously injured. The machine was demolished.

# LORD PENTLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The King, yesterday, received Lord Pentland in audience and conferred on him the insignia of the Grand Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire.

# PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

LONDON, SEPT.

The honours of the Vermont elections lie with the Democrats and "Rooseveltians", the latter of whom were unexpectedly successful. Both sides profess to regard the result as the happiest augury for the presidential election. Vermont has hitherto been regarded as [illegible] official Republican stronghold.

# THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, SEPT, 5.

A telegram to the *Times* from Constantinople states that Anglo-Turkish conversations on the subject of the extension of the Baghdad Railway to the Gulf, and kindred questions will be resumed in the near future.

# PANAMA CANAL BILL.

## Sir Edward Grey Refutes an American Argument.

## EXEMPTION OF COAST VESSELS

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4.

In diplomatic circles here it is believed that Great Britain's delay in demanding arbitration indicates that the Government in London will eventually abandon the idea.

It is pointed out that when Great Britain fully understands that the free tolls apply only to the American coasting trade, in which Britain cannot in any way participate, all desire for arbitration will disappear.

LONDON SEPT, 5.

Sir Edward Grey, in a letter to the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, rejects the American argument that the free passage of the Panama Canal for American coastal vessels will not affect foreigners, as coastal trade is the monopoly of Americans.

Sir Edward maintains that free passage would entail a loss of revenue which would have to be made up by general trade.

# EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS.

## Batch of Alleged Conspirators in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 5.

In addition to Sheikh Shawish, who was arrested in connection with the seditious circulars which are appearing in Egypt, the Egyptian Government has presented a list of several persons who are wanted for conspiracy.

The journal *Djenin*, late the *Tanin*, has been suspended for defending Sheikh Shawish, and for denouncing his surrender..

# LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

## Important Decision by the Board of Trade.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Board of Trade has issued revised rules, requiring all foreign-going vessels to provide sufficient life-boat accommodation for all on board.

# SWISS MANŒUVRES.

KIRSCHBERG, SEPT. 4.

The Kaiser took up a position on a hill and saw almost the whole of the attacking line. His Majesty then visited various positions during a well-fought engagement, which presented many interesting and instructive features.

The feature of the day was the final assault on the heights of Kirschberg by the Blue Division, while the Kaiser, watching from the heights, had a long conversation in English with General Beyers, the new commander of the South African Defence Force.

# FRENCH MINE DISASTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Bethune mine is on fire. Frequent explosions are heard. Two rescuers have been killed and three seriously injured.

BETHUNE, SEPT. 5.

The death roll in the coal-mine disaster has increased to sixty. Most of the dead are unrecognisable.

# PRINCESS MARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Kaiser has invited Princess Mary for a short stay with his daughter at Potsdam in the spring.

# BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

In connection with the British manœuvres, a battle which lasted all night was fought round Windsor Castle. Shots were exchanged in Windsor streets and the cavalry to-day forded the Thames in pursuit of the enemy's mounted troops.

# CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A combined team of Middlesex and Surrey players defeated the Australians by ten wickets.

The M. C. C. and Yorkshire, at Scarborough, and the South Africans and Hants at Bournemouth were drawn, the first-named team leading on the first innings.

# PERSIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the British and Russian Governments have agreed to make another small loan to Persia.

SALAR-ED-DAULEH AGAIN.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 5.

It is reported that Yar Mohamed Khan acting on instructions from Salar-Ed-Dauleh. has seized the Customs House at Kermanshah.

# THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Fourteen main telegraph wires have been cut at Potters Bar. A notice has been put up saying it was done owing to the attitude of the Liberals towards the suffragettes.

# JAPAN'S RICE CROP.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Official estimates of the Japanese rice crop expect an increase of seven per cent. compared with that of 1911.

# A JAIL INCIDENT.

## Madras Lifer Attempts to Kill Superintendent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 5.

A Vellore correspondent writes:—At the Central Jail, Vellore, on the 2nd instant at about 7-30 a.m. when the usual weekly inspection had been held by the Superintendent, accompanied by the District Medical Officer, Major Chaudhari, I. M. S., a Mahomedan life convict rushed at the Superintendent and attempted to stab him with a knife. The Jailor and the Deputy Jailor respectively tackled the assailant, while Major Chaudhari snatched away the knife from the assailant.

# TRADES UNIONISTS.

## Scene at the Newport Congress.

## COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Trades Union Congress, to-day, by an overwhelming majority, defeated a motion by Mr. Ben Tillett that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Government's powers and prospective action regarding compulsory arbitration. Numerous speakers vehemently opposed the motion, fearing that it might be taken as acceptance by the Congress of the principle of compulsion.

Mr. Tillett dwelt on the stupidity of many of the speakers in misreading the motion, and warned the Congress that legislation was imminent, and that they ought to be ready to meet it.

# THE LATE MIKADO.

TSINGTAU, SEPT. 5.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived here and will proceed to Japan to-morrow.

TOKIO, SEPT. 5.

The Emperor and Empress, to-day, together received foreign diplomatic representatives and their wives, an unprecedented function as hitherto their Majesties have held separate receptions. The diplomatic body afterwards laid a wreath on the coffin of the late Emperor. Sir Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador, as doyen of the diplomatic body, read a speech in French extolling the virtues of the late Emperor.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe, Commander-in-Chief of the China station, has made an offer, which has been accepted, to supply 500 bluejackets to assist at the funeral ceremonies.

# PUBLIC STORES.

## Allegations by Indian Engineers' Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Correspondence between the Secretary, Indian Engineering Association, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, regarding the purchase of stores for the public service, has been published. The Hon. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to Government, writing under date of 31st August, says:—

In paragraph 2 of your letter you ask to be furnished with information regarding the quantity and destination of the articles indented for within the last six months and mentioned in the list which accompanied my letter of the 24th April last. The Government of India regret that they are not in a position to furnish this information. Your Association should address their request to the local Governments and purchasing departments concerned who are in possession of the particulars required. In paragraph 3 of your letter it is suggested that there are private instructions practically nullifying the published orders of Government on the subject of the purchase of articles for the public service. The Government of India are unable to understand on what grounds this suggestion has been made. The "Order of Government" referred to in my letter of the 24th April are the published orders of the Government of India contained in their resolution No. 4941-4988-102 dated the 14th July, 1909 and the rules attached to it and they afford no grounds for this insinuation. I am to add that as publicity has been given to this suggestion in a speech recently delivered by the chairman of your Association the Government of India propose also to publish the present correspondence.

The fourth paragraph of your letter gives colour to a rumour that orders for a considerable number of spans of railway bridges which could have been more satisfactorily procured in India have recently been sent to the India Office and your Association asked for an explanation. The Government of India are not aware that spans for railway bridges have been improperly obtained from England contrary to the order of Government contained in the rules and your Association have not informed them of the grounds on which they gave expression to their allegation.

In these circumstances the Government of India are unable to discuss the matter.

Finally, I am to say that the questions raised in paragraphs 5 and 6 of your letter were fully considered by the Government of India in communication with the Secretary of State for India on the report of the Stores Committee. The Stores rules issued in 1909 are the result of those deliberations. Rule 10 of the Rules prescribes the procedure to be followed in the comparison of prices and the Government of India are unable to alter this procedure in the direction indicated in your letter.

The Government of India recognise that difficulty has been felt hitherto in giving full effect to the policy laid down in the rules. This has been due in part owing to the absence of facilities for testing local manufactures of iron and steel. To provide these facilities Superintendents of Local Manufactures have been appointed in Calcutta and Bombay to inspect and test iron and steel products and a complete Chemical Laboratory in charge of a highly qualified metallurgical expert and a Chemical assistant has been established at the Tata Iron and Steel Company's works at Sakchi on the Bengal Nagpur Railway near Kalimati. There is further at Alipore (Calcutta) a fully equipped Laboratory where complete physical tests are undertaken under the supervision of the Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Calcutta. The Government of India hope that these facilities will lead to an increase in local purchases in the future. It is possible however, for the Government of India to insist on local purchases unless the local officers who make the purchases are amply satisfied that the articles are of the requisite quality as well as of a satisfactory price.

# "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

## Contempt Case Finally Disposed of.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Imam delivered the following judgment in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contempt case.

"Considering the fact that a day before the article in question appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in its issue of the 10th August, our decision that the affidavits would not be received in evidence had been intimated to the learned Advocate-General for the Crown and Mr. Roy for Rajendra Narain Singh, I am not disposed to hold that the respondents committed any contempt of court. The matter, however, does not require to be discussed as they have adopted the easy course of an apology. In the circumstances nothing further need be said. I agree to the rule being made absolute."

# FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

## Wadia Amphitheatre Opened by Governor.

## HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke this evening performed the opening ceremony of N. M. Wadia Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Capt. Davies, A.-D.-C., were met by Shrimant Sir Gangadharao Balasahib, Chief of Miraj (Senior), Vice-President of the Council and trustee of the Deccan Education Society and were shown over the building. Their arrival in the amphitheatre was greeted by much clapping from the assembled students who were accommodated with seats on galleries running round the building. Assembled on the raised platform which will serve platform for future lectures, there were the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, I. C. S., the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Members of Council, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, General Sir A. and Lady Barrett, Col. and Mrs. Gamble, the Chief of Sangli, Prince Baba Sahib of Bhora, Sir Ramchandra Bhandarkar, the Hon. Pestonji N. Vakil, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and many others.

Sir Gangadharrao Balasahib, Chief of Miraj, welcomed Their Excellencies in a short speech, in course of which he said that education given at the Fergusson College was second to none in the Presidency. The public and Government had helped in the good work and the building they were in was evidence of the result of some of this help as illustration of the widespread benefit derived from the institution. The speaker said that many of his subjects were receiving their education in it. He inquired whether it would be too much to ask Indian princes to build hostels for those students coming from their States.

ORIGIN OF THE COLLEGE.

Mr. H. G. Lemaye, Secretary to the Deccan Education Society, then read a paper giving a brief account of the origin, growth and present condition of the Fergusson College.

The Fergusson College which was opened on the 2nd of January, 1885, grew out of the New English School which had been started five years before. The principal object of the founders of the school was to cheapen and facilitate education by private agency. During the first four years the school made such remarkable progress in spite of unusual difficulties that the managers thought that the time had arrived for giving a permanent form and an extended basis to the small beginning they had made. They, therefore, called together those who sympathised with the cause of private effort in education for a consultation, the outcome of which was the formation of the Deccan Education Society on the 24th of October, 1884. One of the first measures of the Council of the Society was to request the University of Bombay to recognise the New English School for the purposes of the Previous Examination. The request was granted and the Fergusson College, so named after the late Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, came into existence in 1885. Though for the first five years the College consisted of the P. E. Class only, the average number of students was 118. This showed the necessity of a second full Arts College in Poona. The Council, therefore, approached the University, and obtained permission to open a first B. A. Class in 1890, and a B. A. Class two years later. By 1894 the College was recognised by the University in the whole Faculty of Arts.

From 1892 to 1902, the College had to contend with extremely adverse circumstances. Mr. V. S. Apte, the first Principal, to whose exertions a large measure of the early success of the institution must be attributed, died in 1892. In 1895 came the death of Mr. V. B. Kelkar who had made a name for himself as Professor of English, and within four weeks of this sad event the College lost its second Principal, Mr. G. G. Agarkar. Then plague began its havoc in 1897, and brought various difficulties in its train. It disorganised the work and the finances of the College and checked its natural growth for a period of more than five years.

About 1903, it began to lose many of its terrors on account of long familiarity and the College has since then maintained a record of steady progress as shown by the following statement about the number of students for the last ten years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1902-03= | 263 | 1907-08= | 527 |
| 1903-04= | 305 | 1908-09= | 499 |
| 1904-05= | 369 | 1909-10= | 610 |
| 1905-06= | 470 | 1910-11= | 730 |
| 1906-07= | 500 | 1911-12= | 787 |

THE TEACHING STAFF.

The teaching staff is being continually recruited to keep pace with the increasing number of students; there are at present 19 men on the staff as against 11 in 1903. The aim all along has been to maintain a high level of efficiency in teaching to ensure which M. A.'s only are generally admitted to life-membership and that too after a period of probation. With that object in view the Council have latterly decided to send as many Life-Members as possible to receive the benefit of a post graduate course of study in Europe. The first Life-Member to proceed to Europe for such study was Principal R. P. Paranjpye, who studied at Cambridge as a Government of India Scholar and brought distinction, as all know, not only to the College but to the whole of India as the first Indian Senior Wrangler. Two years ago Mr. P. D. Gune proceeded to Germany with a Government of India Scholarship to study Philology, and last year Mr. K. K. Joshi was sent to Germany to study German, which will be taught as second language in the College after his return. Another Life-member, Mr. G. H. Kelkar, has just this month left for England to make a special study of English at Cambridge where he will stay for three years. The College wishes to have a large number of its professors trained in Europe. This depends, however, to a large extent on the finances of the Society. At the same time the Council are not neglecting the opportunities for improvement available in India itself. Mr. G. B. Kolhatkar, Professor of Chemistry, goes to Bangalore next month, and stays for two years at the Indian Institute of Science. In March last arrangements were made for the teaching of Pali by securing the services of a distinguished pali scholar, Mr. Dharmanand Kaushambi. During these ten years large additions have been made to the Library, the Chemical and Physical Laboratories and the Biological Museums. The Botanical gardens have been considerably extended and scientifically laid out. A special feature of the laboratories of this College is the workshop where old apparatus is repaired. Some of the apparatus required for the new curriculum in Science of the P. E. is also being made here. Students who take up Science as their special subject are encouraged to go through a course of workshop-training, and some of them have made very fine pieces of apparatus under the direction of their Professor and foreman. There is separate Gymkhana department managed by the students themselves. More than Rs. 10,000 have been recently spent on preparing a large Cricket ground behind the amphitheatre; and a Cricket Pavilion and an Indian Gymnasium have been erected by the liberality of two friends of the Society. The Agarkar Memorial Fund has enabled the Council to build residential quarters for a few lady-students. The students residing in the Sir Bhagavat Sinhji quarters are under the direct control of the Rector who is assisted in his work by five other Professors including the Principal, all of whom are staying on the College premises. It will thus be seen that the Council have placed before themselves a high ideal of efficiency and are trying to realise that ideal by all the means in their power. The large number of students from distant parts of India seeking admission into the College, bears testimony to the high estimation in which the work of the College is held by the public. Thus Indore sends 3 students, Sind 4, the Nizam's Dominions 4, Mysore 13, Berar and the Central Provinces 14, while as many as 33 come from Gujrat and Kathiawar.

BACK TO 1891.

The College was at first located in Gadre's Wada in the city along with the New English School and for some time the Council thought it enough to construct a common building for both School and College. But as the College began to develop, this was found inconvenient and it was decided to erect a separate building for the latter on an open plot outside the city. In 1891, about 37 acres of land were rented on a 99 years' lease and the foundation stone of the main building was laid on the 11th of January, 1892, by Lord Harris, the then Governor of Bombay. The new buildings were declared open by Lord Sandhurst, the successor of Lord Harris, on the 27th of March 1895, when the Fergusson College came to occupy its permanent home. They consisted of the main block intended for lecture-rooms, library, laboratories, &c., residential quarters for more than one hundred students, a bungalow for a resident Professor, and a few minor buildings. Six years later a small block of buildings was added to the students' quarters. In 1903, the Chemical Laboratory which till then had been accommodated in a class-room was provided with a separate building. With the continuous increase in the number of students from 1903-04, the provision of more class-rooms became imperative, and a need was felt of a big hall where all students could meet for common purposes and derive the advantages of social intercourse. When, therefore, the Government asked the Council how they proposed to spend the Imperial Grant, a scheme was submitted in which the need of such a hall was emphasised. This scheme, however, was subsequently modified in view of more urgent needs and the amount of Rs. 50,000 was utilised in building four class-rooms and adding to the equipment of the Physical and Biological Laboratories. These class-rooms were designed so as to form two wings of one complete building and space was reserved between them for a large amphitheatre. The Imperial Grant received in the next few years was utilised for the construction of a separate building for the Physical Laboratory and other objects. The idea of the hall had still further to be postponed as just then the Council had taken in hand the rebuilding of Nana's Wada for the New English School, for which Life-Members had to find money from all possible sources. But in January, 1911, the number of students in the College exceeded 700, and the question of the amphitheatre and more lecture-rooms came prominently forward. A valued friend suggested that if the sympathisers of the Society were properly approached, it would not be difficult to find a sufficient number of persons contributing a thousand rupees each for the amphitheatre. The idea was taken up, an appeal was issued, and its success in the first fortnight encouraged the Council to undertake the work immediately. A representation was also made to the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, who responded to the appeal in a liberal spirit and promised to contribute Rs. 25,000, i. e., one-half of the then estimated cost of the building. In grateful recognition of this generous help, the Council have decided to name the amphitheatre after the late Mr. N. M. Wadia.

COST OF EHE AMPHITHEATRE.

The cost of the amphitheatre according to the revised estimates will be about Rs. 70,000. Of this amount Rs. 25,000 have been received from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities and Rs. 9,000 from the following gentlemen who have paid Rs. 1000 each:—Shrimant Parashuram Ramchandra alias Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhindi, Shrimant Bhalchandra Rao Chintaman "alias" Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, K. C. I. E., Poona, Mr. Gajanan Dinanath Madgavkar, I. C. S., Bombay, Mr. H. G. Gharpure, M. A., I. C. S., Madras, Mr. Divan Bahadur V. M. Samarth, B. A., Baroda, the Hon'ble Mr. Keshav Rao Vakil, Hyderabad (Dn.), Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan, Poona, and Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha. His Highness the Aga Khan has promised Rs. 5,000, Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, the Chief of Aundh, Rs. 2000, and Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S., Mr. K. R. Godbole, M. C. E., Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Shrimant Shridhar Vithal Natu, and Rao Bahadur Ram Narayen Amarchand, Rs. 1,000 each. It is proposed to engrave the names of those who have contributed or who intend to contribute Rs. 1,000 or more on a marble tablet which will be put up in a prominent place in the amphitheatre. The balance of Rs. 26,000 will be met partly out of the general funds of the society and partly by a temporary loan. The Council propose to submit a representation to the Government of Bombay, for a special grant for the amphitheatre and an adequate contribution from Government will be a great relief to the Council. The building has been designed and constructed by Mr. K. R. Godbole, B.A., M.C.E., retired Executive Engineer. He has been on the Council ever since his retirement and takes a keen interest in the well-being of the Society. The buildings constructed by the Society during the last seven years have all been his work and he has generously surrendered to the Society the honorarium due to him for his valuable services. The Council feel it necessary to give public expression to their sense of gratitude and high appreciation for the help they have invariably received from him. Mr. Wadekar, the contractor, also deserves great praise for the satisfactory manner in which he has carried out the work of construction.

A MOST VALUABLE GIFT.

A most valuable gift came from Mr. N. V. Mandlik of Bombay, who has generously presented to the College, large private library of his father, the late Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. This library which has cost about Rs. 50,000, is rich in old sanskrit MSS., bluebooks, books on Indian History and allied subjects. It also contains a complete set of the Hansard which the Council propose to bring up-to-date. The Council have placed on record their deep sense of obligation to Mr. Mandlik and elected him a Patron. The Chandvadkar Cricket Pavilion owes its existence to Shrimant T. G. Chandvadkar of Nasik, and the Bullei Gymnasium to Dr. Bullel's legacy of which Rs. 2,200 only could be recovered. Among those who have founded scholarships in the College, Rao Bahadur S. V. Patvardhan, retired Director of Public Instruction, Berar, deserves special mention as besides endowing a scholarships himself he has induced others to do likewise. It is due to his initiative that the College now offers so many substantial scholarships to deserving students. Mr. Kaluram Bhau Mansaram has promised, and partly paid, Rs. 3,000 for constructing a hospital for students. The Lingayat students of the College were long inconvenienced for want of a separate mess-room. The contributions made by the public of Hubli to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr Rachappa Nili, a leading citizen of that town, hav. enabled the Council to remove this want.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency at the conclusion of the statement rose and addressed the assembly. He said:—

The advance of the Fergusson College in the 27 1-2 years of its existence affords striking proof alike of the growth of the demand for higher education in the Deccan and of the energy sown by the society in meeting this demand.

When I was here last I saw the new laboratories and to-day I am glad to come among you once more to inaugurate an importont addition to your fine buildings. You are already receiving the maximum grant from the Government, permitted by the rules, but if you can make out a case for help for your new amphiteatre you may be sure it will be sympathetically considered. The number of good causes which the Wadia Trustees help is continually growing and they have set a shining example of right spirit in which a great public charity should be administered. You say that your aim has been to maintain a high level of efficiency in teaching; I only wish that this principle for which I have frequently pleaded were better understood elsewhere. Quality in teaching is everything; upon it all sound educational progress depends and the Deccan Education Society is most wise in its policy of sending life members to Europe for post-graduate course of study. I earnestly hope that post-graduate work in India will be greatly developed in the near future, but the advantages of two or three years in a first class European University cannot be overrated.

Two years ago when addressing the students of this College I tried to interest them in economic questions by indicating the kind of study necessary to enable them to form opinions of their own. My object was to encourage them to think for themselves and to acquire such a knowledge of real politics as would fit them to bring a reasoned judgment to bear upon public questions. There is an ample supply of polemics in India, but of politics there at present little and it is of the utmost importance that you students before embarking on your career as citizens, should at least be made aware of the kind of study which you must undertake if you wish to discriminate between the true and false, and to base your views on the problems of life and of government, of facts and experience at a time when ideas of many kinds which western education has imported are visibly stirring in this ancient land.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

It is commonplace that Government in all progressive countries tends to become more democratic. You have doubtless read eloquent eulogies of the advantages of democracy written by enthusiasts who felt the fascination of the idea, but did not always concern themselves with its practical application to the realities of life and to the imperfections of human nature. At the present time it must be admitted that democracy is still on its trial and while the principle can fairly claim distinct success in favourable conditions it has developed features which its early advocates never contemplated. If you follow events with thoughtful intelligence you will in the coming years learn much that is dark to our vision. Large differences in methods and in limitations have of course arisen in various countries but the principle of election determined by a numerical majority is general. From the acceptance of this principle much has followed. The progress of democracy has been gauged by the extention of the franchise and a republic in which every thing is decided by vote and every adult man and woman is a voter has come to be regarded as the ideal of democracy in its most advanced form. Many countries have not yet advanced so far in democracy and there are obvious imperfections which operate with greater or less force. The present century will doubtless provide authoritative evidence now lacking.

LESSON OF AMERICA.

Meanwhile it must not be supposed for a moment that government by the people exists in countries which have nominally adopted advanced democratic principles. When I was young I was taught to regard the constitution of United States as one of the greatest triumphs of political genius. The illustrious founders of the United States while cherishing democratic principles as became those who had recently revolted against what they regarded as autocratic rule, intended to guard their country carefully against mob rule. They therefore vested the executive power in the President and they conferred important powers on the State Governors. In spite, however, of the care bestowed upon it the constitution of the United States has failed to realise the noble intention of its authors and have even developed features which they would have abhorred. The tyranny of wealth has attained such proportions as in no other land and has never before exercised such a sinister influence on the life of a great nation sapping the foundations of liberty and spreading corruption broadcast. are plain signs of growing demand for the restoration of civic liberty and this century will, I believe, witness far-reaching political changes in the great Republic.

In Germany the Socialist group is now by far the strongest. The German Government on the administrative side is bureaucratic to an extent of which Indians can hardly form any idea. It is highly efficient and careful of the interests of the people while the general progress of Germany since 1891 has been astonishing. Democracy in France has developed a group of politics to a surprizing extent. Governments change far too frequently which has the double disadvantage of checking continuity of aims and of creating the sense of unrest.

NEW FORCES IN BRITAIN.

In Great Britian new forces are making themselves felt in ways not generally expected. With us, as in France, Socialism and Syndicalism seem to make way while the amalgamated organisations of workers in and industries upon which the life of the people depends claim the right to paralyse Government and to starve their fellow citizens. Whether this is a passing phase or an impending danger time alone can prove, but at least it is the flat negation of democratic principles and we may fairly infer that certain recent political movements indicate the failure of democracy to secure the expected benefits. In India constitution making is not studied and I have been sometimes surprised to to see Colonial self-government advocated as a simple and natural development capable of early realization. I wonder if those who hold these views have any idea of what Colonial Self-Government means. The dominions of the British Empire as they are now called are the most advanced democracies in the world.

In Australia, the present Ministry was placed in power by the powerful labour organizations which enable the great towns to dominate the country. I have not a word to say against these conditions but whether they will work good or ill for Australia we do not yet know. The control of the whole machinery of Government and of the Army and Navy rest wholly with the Ministry of the day and changes of Cabinets are of course frequent. Canada and New Zealand receive respectively a Governor-General and a Governor but no more. Now what in all seriousness I would ask you and and all thoughtful Indians, Can this be really what you wish? Do you really believe that India is already fit for this stupendous change? Are you prepared with a stroke of the pen to sweep away the entire sacial system enshrined for centuries in this pre-eminently aristocratic land and to give equal political rights to every Indian adult? What will the rulers of one-third of India say to this proposal? Do you desire immediate severance from the British Empire which would of course be entailed?

It is only the deep sentiment based on existing family ties, a common ancestry, cherished race traditions and national pride which link the dominions to the Crown and inspires them to contribute to the common naval defence as they are now doing. Imagine all these binding forces absent and what would be the necessary result? In India we have to deal with 315 millions of people more heterogeneous than can be found in any equal area of the world. Perhaps the advocates of Colonial Self-Government for India mean something quite different.

I cherish high aspirations for the future of Indian nationhood. I rejoice in the political advancement which I have been so fortunate as to witness and to help. I hope for further gradual progress and only a very foolish person would set limits to the changes that time will bring. But Colonial Self-Government, I frankly confess that I cannot yet see even in visions, because it involves the absolute destruction of all that is most deeply engrained in the life of the people and because it would render India defenceless against grave dangers external as well as internal.

Worthy leaders of thought must become the supreme political requirements, the true leaders of the people. I ask you to remember the words of a great Italian patriot who died for his feith 414 years ago:—"Citizens would yet be free, first of all love God, love your neighbour. Love one another. Love the general welfare. And if ye have this love and union among ye, true liberty will be yours."

Within no longer a period Poona will have its University which I believe will give a fresh impulse to and wider scope in the advancement of higher education.

I now bid you all farewell and I shall always be glad to think that my last visit to Ferguson College was connected with a valuable addition to its accommodation in the form of the fine N. M. Wadia Amphitheatre which I have the honour to declare open.

The Chief of Sangli then proposed a vote of thanks which was seconded by Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy and supported by Sir R. G. Bhandarkar,

In thanking them for the kind words H. E. Sir George Clarke said that in regard to the wish which had been expressed as to his term of office being extended he was expecting a telegram shortly on the subject which would be made known at once.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Their Excellencies were garlanded.

# MADRAS TALUK BOARDS.

## Some Unofficial Presidents to be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAAS, SEPT. 5.

The Governor in Council, as an experimental measure, has sanctioned the introduction of the system of nominating unofficial presidents for cerrain Taluq Boards in certain districts in the Madras Presidency. The Presidents of the District Boards concerned will be requested to submit suitable nominations at an early date under subsection (3) of Section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884. Delegation of executive powers to Vice-Presidents under Section 33 (3) will be left to the discretion of each nominated President who will be required himself to devote at least 30 days in each half year to tours of inspection and will receive travelling allowance at rates admissible under the Civil Service Regulations to second class officers. His travelling allowance bills will be subject to the scrutiny of the President of the District Board to whom they should be submitted for countersignature together with a monthly diary detailing the nature and purpose of the tours undertaken. The Presidents of District Boards concerned will be requested to submit annual reports on the working of this experiment together with administration reports of District Boards.

# LATE WILLIAM BOOTH.

## Salvationists' Memorial Meeting at the Town Hall.

## MEMORIES OF THE GENERAL.

THE meeting at the Town Hall last night in memory of the late General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, was typically Salvationist in character. On the platform was a number of officers of all ranks, cadets in training for the Army work, and some soldiers. The conventional black was entirely absent, and in its place was an orgie of the colours which the Army has made its own. "Blood and fire standards," bedecked with white streamers, were prominent at the back of the platform, while on the left of the speakers' place was a fine portrait of the departed leader, the frame being wrapped in colour, relieved with white ribbons.

The audience was remarkable even for Bombay. Not a community was unrepresented. Parsis and Moslems, Marwaris and Hindus all sat together with a large number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, some of them of note and standing. And it was a sympathetic audience. The people entered into the spirit of the gathering, and more then one Indian gentleman was seen striving to join in the singing of that hymn beloved of all evangelistic-workers.

There is a better world they say . . .

and very few indeed refused the appeal to bow the head while the wife of Colonel Blowers offered a prayer almost startling in its eloquence and fervour.

The outstanding feature of the proceedings was the entire absence of mourning. Indeed, it was the reverse of mournful, for, as Commissioner Booth-Tucker began to read the third verse of the opening hymn, "No tear drops glisten in the eye, Happy Land," he interposed the remark, which was greeted by a shout of "Hallelujah." "We are not here to sorrow but to rejoice" and both in his and his wife's "Memories of the General". the touch of grief was carefully excluded.

Several hymns were sung, the closing number being, "Nearer my God to Thee." Mr. Seymour Dove presided at the organ throughout.

Immediately before the meeting, the Dead March in Saul was played, all present standing.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, in addressing the meeting, said she had a special right to speak on that occasion, better than most on that platform. She met the General some 26 years ago. Since then she had come into close contact with him and his family. Describing his character the speaker referred to the simplicity of the General's home life. Whether he was with the poor, or rich, or with Royalty, his life was one of simplicity. He one day visited Queen Alexandra and one of the little Princesses brought him her book and asked him to write his name and a motto. He did not quote Shelley, Tennyson or Shakespeare, he simply wrote, "Saved to save, William Booth." The next day Queen Alexandra sent to the General her book with a request that he would make in it a similar entry.

The General was not only simple, he was very straight and direct. One of favourite mottoes was, go straight for souls and go to the worst first that is what he thought and impressed on every member of the Army to do. He taught them to go to those who would not go to church or chapel. He went to the gutter first. He was the apostle of the poor and not of the rich.

The speaker then alluded to the hard work of the General. He used to tire out everyone associated with him. They used to ask whether he was going to stop at all Secretary after Secretary was tired out, and a fresh man was always at hand to stark work. He felt that his time was precious. Hard work and industry were one of his characters throughout life.

The next thing that endeared him to all was his sincerity. He used to get the officers of the Army together and talk to them. It was not his eloquence that endeared him to them, but his sincerity. He used to blow them up when he thought that they did not work as hard as he thought they should. He wanted to impress upon them how real life was.

The General was a great believer in the usefulness of women. This was due to the great influence of his wife, Catherine, Booth exercised over him. It was due to Catherine Booth's influence, that the usefulness of women on the Salvation Army platform had been so amply justified. The General kept the door wide open to them.

The General had a great love for India. When the speaker and her husband were coming out to India last February he expressed a wish to come out to India. The speaker here referred to the General's interview with a brother of hers who was a member of the Indian Civil Service. The speaker then referred to the humourous side of the General's life. and passed on to a description of the trying times through which the Army had safely waded. During adversity, and the bitter attacks of "John Bull" the General's trust was supreme. After his wife's death he called them all and exhorted them to redouble their zeal. The great work done by the General had been appreciated by the mankind at large. Sovereigns, Viceroys and the Rulers of the world had paid their last homage to the great man who had laid down his sword.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, then addressed the meeting. He said 33 years ago he was a member of the Indian Civil Service. He was attracted by an article in the "War Cry." After reading it he was determined to follow the great leader who had written that article. He referred to the General's great work on social reform all over the world. The Colonists trained and sent out by them were in great demand in Canada and Australia. He referred to the Prison and Societies which were started by the Army to reclaim prisoners on their release from prisoners. This great work of humanity had reclaimed thousands of criminal classes in the Punjab. They did not want to convert them. It was the work of humanity, without distinction of caste or creed. All the fallen were welcome. He referred to the generous heart of the General which sympathised with all classes. His great sorrow was that his arms were not long enough to get in touch with rich and poor at the same time, but he never forsook the poor. The General himself doubted, whether, God Almighty's Arms were long enough to reach the poor and the rich together.

The proceedings terminated with song and prayer.

# MADRAS VAKIL'S ACT.

## Allegation of Unprofessional Conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 5.

At the High Court, on the motion of the Advocate-General, the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair directed the issue of a notice on Mr. K. C. Desikachariar, High Court Vakil and a Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against him for alleged unprofessional conduct in connection with certain land acquisition proceedings relating to a piece of land in Triplicane acquired for the Madras Corporation in which he had appeared for the claimant.

The notice was made returnable on the 18th instant.

# GERMAN TOURISTS.

## 2,000 to Visit Calcutta in January.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

Two of the biggest vessels in the North German Lloyd Service will bring 2,000 German tourists up the Hooghli next January. It is not yet known whether the vessels will be able to proceed up the river as far as Calcutta.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### Cavel Murder Case.

Mr. Justice Davar presided at the resumed Criminal Sessions yesterday, and, with a special jury, disposed of the charge of murder preferred against Manuel Barretto, Peter Albuquerque and Antone Nicholas Braganza.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Colah, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Saher, instructed by Mr. Padshah, appeared, for the first and third accused, and Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, defended the second accused.

The prosecution having closed its evidence the three accused made statements to the court.

The first accused stated that he was employed as ice-man on board the P. and O. steamer "Caledonia." That on the evening of the 30th June last he obtained leave to go on shore, and went to his coor. On his way he met the second and third accused. That the second accused, a tailor, asked him and the third accused to wait downstairs, while he went upstairs to enquire about another tailor. That soon after he heard a noise and went upstairs, when he witnessed a struggle between one Gloria Fernandez, a member of that coor and the second accused. He saw the second accused strike Gloria Fernandez with a stick. He separated them and there was a general struggle. He left the coor and while returning to his steamer was arrested near Pydhownie. He did not know anything about the assault committed on the deceased Baban Gangaram.

Peter Albuquerque admitted having assaulted the deceased who, he said, attempted to arrest him while he was running away to avoid the pursuit of the coormen with whom he had had a row. He stated that he gave the deceased a blow on his head with a stick and he saw him fall down and then he ran away.

Antone Nicholas Braganza, the third accused, stated that the deceased tried to trip him when he was running away after a row in the coor, when he saw the second accused strike him with a stick on the head.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said that the statements made by the accused, were inconsistent with the evidence the jury had already heard. There was clear evidence that all three had assaulted the deceased. They inflicted injuries which they knew would cause death. The deceased had nothing to do with the coor rows.

Mr. Saher and Mr. Nicholson then addressed the jury on behalf of the accused.

His lordship, in addressing the jury, said that the evidence disclosed in the case showed that there could have been no premeditation on the part of the accused and that it would be highly dangerous to return a verdict of murder. There were two lesser charges for the jury to consider, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the other was causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon.

The jury brought in a verdict of causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon.

His lordship observed that the jury had taken a lenient view of the case. That it must be borne in mind that they had committed a cowardly assault on a peaceful citizen who had lost his life. His lordship sentenced each of the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

### ANOTHER MURDER.

The next case in the list was that of Pandu Dulla, aged 25. He was charged with having murdered Jaibai on the 12th July, 1912, by inflicting severe injuries on her body.

A special jury consisting of the following gentlemen was empanelled :—

Mr. M. N. Hogg, foreman, Messrs. A. F. Otterrow, J. E. Jackson, C. L. Mehta, R. J. Jaykar, D. B. Kharas, F. W. Creswell, R. Taylor, and E. Bocarro.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. R. K. Pirbhai, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said, the deceased was the mistress of the accused. There had been frequent quarrels. On the night of the murder, the mother of the deceased, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, heard noises in her daughter's room. She peeped through an opening and saw the accused stab her daughter. She then knocked at the door and the accused opened it, and she found her daughter in a pool of blood. Assistance was called, but the deceased died while being removed to the hospital.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the accused made a statement, urging extreme provocation as the cause of his crime.

His lordship in summing up the evidence said that the jury would have no doubt that it was the hand of the accused, which perpetrated the crime.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against the accused Pandu Dulla.

His lordship sentenced the accused to death.

### STATUS OF WADHWAN CIVIL STATION.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of an appeal filed by the Government of Bombay against the order passed by Mr. Vriglal, Second Class Magistrate of Viramgam, whereby he acquitted and discharged one Chimanlal Jagjiwan who was charged with having illegally imported intoxicating drugs from a native state in British territory.

Mr. T. R. Desai, appeared for the accused. Mr. L. A. Shah, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he brought bhang weighing twenty tolas from Wadhwan camp into Viramgam believing that town to be within the limits of the Government of Bombay and that it was imported for medicinal purposes, and that intoxicating drugs weighing 40 tolas were allowed to be transported or removed from one place to another within the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

The Magistrate held that as ruled in the case of Tricum Panachand versus the Bombay Baroda Railway Company and others, the Cantonment of Wadhwan was within the limits of British India, and as the quantity imported did not exceed the amount allowed, acquitted the accused.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering his judgment, said, that the only question that arose in this appeal was, whether Wadhwan Civil Station was within the Presidency of Bombay or not. The Abkari Act extended to the whole of Bombay Presidency, and by the General Clauses Act, "Bombay Presidency" meant, territories within British India for the time being under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council. Then again the same Act had defined British India to mean all territories and places within His Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by His Majesty through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or any other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India.

The Magistrate had relied on the decision in Tricum Panachand, which was the decision of a single judge and was not binding on the Court. The decision which was binding on the Court was the ruling in Queen-Empress versus Abdul Latif, reported where Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine had held that the civil station of Rajkot was not a part of British India, within the meaning of Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, Chapter 106.

His lordship then referred to the Privy Council's decision in Dwarkanath versus Chotamlal, reported in I.L.R., Vol. 33, Calcutta series, page 219, which seemed to lend support to the view that Wadhwan Civil station was not a place within His Majesty's dominions.

His lordship held that Wadhwan Civil Station was not a part of British India, and convicted the accused of the offence with which he was charged. In passing sentence, his lordship observed that the object of the appeal was not to secure this particular accused's punishment, but to have a definite pronouncement as to the legal position of Wadhwan Civil Station. The accused was accordingly ordered to pay a nominal fine of one rupee.

Mr. Justice Heaton, who delivered a separate judgment, said that he wished to say a word or two about an argument advanced by Mr. Desai, to the effect that it could not be that the people who all their lives have supposed they were living in British India, who were governed by British officials and subject to British laws were in truth not living in British India but in a native State. His lordship observed that happily or unhappily it might be so. There were many places in other parts of the world, where British laws were in force, where there were British courts and British officials, where there were people living to all intents and purposes under British dominion, but which were in truth not part of His Majesty's dominions. His lordship pointed out that as a matter of fact the British laws, under which the inhabitants of the Wadhvan Civil Station were living applied to this particular place by a special process, and did not apply of themselves and he could imagine no more cogent circumstances to show to thoughtful minds, that Wadhwan Civil station was in truth not a part of British India.

### ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of a notice issued on Tatia Mahadu, to show why the sentence of a fine of Rs. 60, imposed on him by Mr. Oliveira, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 1st July, 1912, on a charge of assault should not be enhanced.

The accused appeared in person, and Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Shah stated that he had received instructions from Government to move their lordships to enhance the sentence passed on the accused. The inadequacy of the sentence had been the subject of certain comments in the Press.

The accused prayed that he may sent to the other world, as he was unable to face the disgrace.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgement of the Court said:—

In this case upon a perusal of the magisterial returns, we called for the record, and called upon the accused Tatya Mahadu to show cause why the sentence passed upon him by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate should not be enhanced.

The accused has been convicted of common assault under section 352 I. P. C. and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts proved seemed to the court to amount to the offence defined in section 354 I. P. C., that is to say an assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and this view appeared to the court to be quite consistent with the fact that the girl Chandrabai, who was assaulted, was only about six years old. Under section 10 of the Indian Penal Code the word "woman" denoted a female human being of any age, so that for the purposes of section 354 I.P.C. the girl Chandrabai was a "woman" within that section. The Magistrate was apparently of opinion that the girl being only six years old was too young to have any sense of modesty developed, and upon that view he neglected to apply section 354 I.P.C. One sufficient answer to the view of the case might be found in the proved fact that the girl screamed and ran away when the accused began to assault her. That action of hers was, the court thought, a clear indication that she felt her modesty to be outraged by the accused's conduct. Having regard to the conditions in which the poor classes of Bombay have to live in this city, their lordships thought that a deterrent sentence ought to be passed in a case where a man took advantage of the absence of a girl's parents to commit an attack upon her.

Therefore having regard to all that the accused could urge on his behalf the court altered the conviction to a conviction under section 354 I. P. C. and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The court further set aside the sentence of fine imposed by the magistrate, and directed it to be refunded if paid.

### INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presided as Commissioner at the Insolvency Court.

Kumar Mansur Kachar of Jasdan appeared in person and applied for an extension of three months of the interim-order granted to him. His prayer was granted.

Kishenprasad Jainarain and another were granted a provisional interim-order on the application of Mr. A. B. Kapadia.

In the matter of the insolvency of the firm of Megji Khetsi and others, Mr. Davar appeared on behalf of Bai Maneckbai, one of the petitioning creditors. This firm had been adjudicated insolvents in 1910, but as a composition had been arranged with the creditors by which they were to be paid two annas in the rupee, that order had been cancelled. Mr. Davar stated that the claims of the European firms had been settled on the above basis, but that none of the Indian creditors had been up to date paid. He prayed that the firm be adjudicated insolvent.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, on behalf of another creditor, supported the application.

His lordship granted the prayer.

### THANA CASE.

Mr. Kale, the Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, disposed of a case in which Nagin Motilal and Pranjiwan Motilal Sowcars, and their two servants, Rakhma and Deoji, were charged with having beaten the complainant Chhagan, a cook in the employ of the first two accused.

Mr. Bhagwat appeared for the complainant; Mr. Velinker, instructed by Mr. G. B. Pradhan, with Mr. H. L. Patel, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the first two accused lost ornaments of the value of about 80 rupees, and suspected the complainant, a cook, in their employ. They sent for a police constable and in his presence, with the assistance of the third and fourth accused severely maltreated the complainant with the object of extorting a confession. Mr. Pereira, a Sub-Inspector of Police, on hearing of the maltreatment of Chhagan, instituted enquiries and placed all the accused before the magistrate. Mr. Manilal Thakor, the First Class Magistrate, committed the accused to the Sessions.

The assessors held that the accused were not guilty. The Judge accepted their verdict as regards the fourth accused acquitted and discharged him. Disagreeing with their verdict as regards the first second and third accused, the court convicted them. The first and the second accused were sentenced to suffer one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. The third accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Seven Months for Mrs. Thorpe.

The case of cheating Mr. Radesco, Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, in respect of Rs. 653, and Mr. De Weer of the Indian Motor Taxicab Company in respect of Rs. 202, against Mrs. Thorpe was closed yesterday and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, the Third Presidency Magistrate, who tried her, sentenced her to seven months' rigorous imprisonment. The court room was crowded, European ladies and gentlemen, including many Indians were present. Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Sullivan, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, who conducted the prosecution, Inspector Morris and other police officers were also there. The attitude of the accused throughout was all that is not desired from anyone and especially from a European lady. She made herself very ridiculous and everything she spoke and did goes very much against her credit. Before reading the judgment the magistrate asked her not to interrupt him during the reading, and before the lapse of a couple of minutes she had something to say.

She very constantly interrupted the magistrate and in spite of his repeated words "Will you keep quite, please," she continued to do so. The police officer on duty in court had to be asked to control her from interrupting him, but his attempts to keep her quiet were futile. She wanted honours to be conferred on those who took part in the prosecution. She wanted Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to confer a V. C. on Mr. Harker, Mr. Morris to be made a D. S. O. by Mr. Keir Hardie. A "Thorpe-Taj" medal with four bars—Temple bar, Taj Mahal Bar, Cornaglia's bar and Mongini's bar to be presented to Mr. Sullivan by Mrs. Pankhurst. Her husband Mr. Smith she did not forget. She wanted him also to be honoured with a leather medal with an iron clasp and nine bars.

The magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment, after narrating the facts of the case and dealing with the evidence, stated :—

The accused when ordered whether she wanted to make any statement in order to explain away the evidence given against her declined to make any statement and said that she had nothing to do. However, her defence appears from the cross-examination of more of the prosecution by the learned counsel who appeared for her (he having retired from the case at her request), and her eloquent speech for nearly four hours at the close of the case. The defence appears to me to be that these are entirely civil matters and that no cognizance ought to be taken of them by a criminal court. As regards Colonel Westcott being mentioned by the accused as her father in Ex B from what the learned counsel for the accused said the defence is that the accused really meant to write "my father and Colonel Westcott" but that she being in a bad state of mind at the time she dropped "and" by mistake and so it reads "my father Colonel Westcott." It has been urged by the accused that the contents of the box which the manager of the Taj retained is much more valuable than the bill due. The greater part of her speech consisted of irrelevant matters, but I listened to her without any interference in the hope that she would be able to clear herself. In her address she gave her history according to her from her arrival in Bombay at the Taj and of her doings at Rangoon and her dealings and relationship with Mr. Sharp. She has denied having made representation to Mr. Barrell. She says that Mr. Barrell turns round because he fears that he will be in some manner implicated in cheating the manager of the Taj because he gave the letter Ex K. She says that all along she was spending money to help Mr. Sharp and Mr. Barrell knew that the money which she borrowed from him was required for Mr. Sharp. Even what she has said about her state of affairs after going to Rangoon from Bombay is one long story of borrowing and begging. The accused in her address made a lot of statements which she has at last attempted to press through. She could easily have done so and about which not a word has been put to the witness in cross-examination. She has also showered wholly unjustifiable vituperation on the Bombay police and especially on some of the officers of the C. I. D. branch of it, who have simply done their duty, however unpleasant it may have been in prosecuting her. She has also tried to throw dirt on a highly respectable and accurately truthful witness like Mr. Barrell. The accused has called two witnesses Mrs. Hains, manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, and Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. Those witnesses do not help her case in any manner. Mrs. Haines says that only a box containig some underlinen and other articles of not much value was detained at the hotel. Superintendent Sullivan says that he first came to know the accused in 1910 when she made a complaint of a cognizable offence. Such is the defence case. On a careful consideration of all the materials before me I have no other alternative but to find the accused guilty of the two offences with which she is charged.

### "CLEVERLY ACCOMPLISHED OBJECT."

The accused put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 6th January and on the 8th January, two days after that she wrote the letter Ex. B., complaining about the behaviour of the servant, but mentioning in it Col. Westcott, R. A. M. C., as her father. I think the real object, cleverly accomplished, of writing Ex B. was to impress upon the manager that she was the daughter of a gentleman occupying a respectable position in life, and the device succeeded, because Mr. Radesco says that immediately on receipt of this he looked up the Army List and finding the name of Colonel Westcott there inferred that the accused was the daughter of a gentleman occupying a respectable position in life, and he naturally inferred that her bill would be alright. This was one of the principal representations that acted on the mind of Mr. Radesco, and which made him allow her to continue at the hotel, though her bills for several weeks had not been paid. As the evidence shows this was undoubtedly a false representation, purposely made to deceive and the accused had not said before the Court that she was the daughter of Colonel Westcott. Her explanation that the word "and" has been dropped out by mistake from the sentence may be very ingenious, but I am unable to believe it. The construction of the sentence, and the importance attached to Colonel Westcott in it are against the explanation offered on behalf of the accused. Then on the 2nd of February the accused assured the manager that the bill would be paid. On the 8th of February she wrote to the manager containing a further false representation known to her as such that the delay was owing to a cheque sent to her not being correctly filled in and which she had to return. The belief that she was Col. Westcot's daughter together with the belief in the false representation about the cheque induced Mr. Radesco to allow her still to continue at the hotel though her bills were not paid, On the 13th of February, she wrote Ex 4 H, containing a still further false representation, also known to her as such, that she had had a wire from her husband that morning saying that he had posted a cheque to her and that the moment she received the cheque she would pay up. Belief in this further representation induced the manager to allow her still to live in the hotel. The same day, i. e. 13th February, the accused also falsely represented orally to the manager that she would settle the account as soon as she received the cheque from her husband from England, and that the bankers had had to return the cheque as it was wrongly filled in. On the 17th of February she sent the letter Ex. K. to the manager, obtained from the Rev. Mr. Barrel. No doubt the letter is genuine, inasmuch as it is admitted by Mr. Barrel. How she took Mr. Barrell in and how she duped him giving the letter by falsely representing to him that she was recommended by the Rev. Mr. Mercel has been recounted in Mr. Barrel's evidence. On the strength of that letter and on the strength of other representations that I have already mentioned she was allowed to stay at the Hotel for two more days, i. e., up to 19th February. Thus by a series of false representations which the accused knew to be false she cheated the Manager of the Taj. From 6th January to 19th February none of her bills, except of the first week, were paid. In this way the Taj lost Rs. 653-6-0, the amount of the bills the accused had as the corresponding benefit of boarding and lodging at the Taj without payment.

### AN AFTER THOUGHT.

The accused says that the arrangement was to pay the bill monthly. She nowhere mentions this in her letters. This appears to me to be an afterthought, and I am unable to believe her. Further, whenever a person goes and puts up at a hotel, or engages a taxi-cab there is always an implied representation that he or she is in a position to pay the bills. The evidence shows that the accused must have known that she was not in a position to pay the bills at the Taj. The evidence of Dr. Batliwala and Mr. King shows that while she was at the Taj, one of the most expensive hotels in Bombay, and making false representations she was actually seeking charitable aid from the European Relief Association. She borrowed Rs. 140 from Mr. Barrel on false representation. Further the evidence of Mr. Sharp and the accused's own letters and telegrams to Mr. Barrel shows that soon after leaving the Taj and going to Rangoon from Bombay she was in monetary difficulties and constantly required help. These latter remarks as regards the implied representations also applies in the case of Mr. De Weer of the Indian Taxicab Company. No doubt, as Mrs. Myer's evidence shows about this time the accused brought articles from Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. and had about Rs. 300, but that does not help her. It shows that without paying or intending to pay her legitimate dues she spent what little money she had on clothes and friends. I am unable to believe her allegation that her box at the Taj contained articles, the value of which is more than enough to pay her bills at the Taj. I think it is only fair for me to say that she has without any justification reviled prosecution witnesses and the police. The witness Mr. Sharp it appears to me has made a fool of himself over her, but I think he is a truthful witness, and he has even frankly said things which exposed him. The Rev. Mr. Barrel is a very respectable gentleman occupying a good position in life, and not a word of the allegations made against him by the accused is believable. The accused instead of showing her gratitude to him has tried to revile him without any ground for doing so. I fully believe Mr. Barrel's evidence in that and also the evidence of other prosecution witnesses. Though the accused had made in her address a lot of allegations which, I have no doubt, are false against Mr. Morris not a word about them is put to him by her in cross-examination. In fact, the accused in her address has made a false, imaginary and unjustifiable allegation against everybody concerning prosecution. As I have said I listened to her long vituperative address in the hope that she would be able in some manner to meet the prosecution case. But she has studiously refrained from making any statement or saying anything about her position in life. In accordance with my invariable practice of not questioning any accused person which might put him or her at any disadvantage I refrained from putting any questions when she expressed desire not to make any statement. I have studiously tried to find out circumstances which might help the accused and establish her innocence, but I have not succeeded. On the evidence before me, therefore, I find the accused guilty of the offences with which she is charged and I convict her. I regret very much that a woman, and a woman of the intelligence and energy of the accused, should have acted in this manner. Mr. Harker says that there is a previous conviction of Rs. 500 fine for cheating at Rangoon, but I find that the offence of cheating at Rangoon was on a subsequent date and so I will not be justified in taking the Rangoon case into consideration. I think the accused, though a woman, deserves a fairly severe sentence."

The accused was asked whether she required an appealable sentence and on her demanding that the magistrate sentenced her to five months rigorous imprisonment on the first count and two months' rigorous on the second count, the sentences to run consecutively.

### SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Buthasing Pulansing, Chandasing Ultasing, and Bhojasing Shersing, Punjabis, with importing into Bombay six five-chambered revolvers and 347 rounds of ammunition by sea and for possessing them without a license. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, prosecuted. It was shown from the evidence that the accused and other Punjabis arrived in Bombay from Argentine on Tuesday last by the Italian steamer "Sicilia." Mr. Rice, who examined their things, found a box with a false bottom, which, on being broken open was found to contain the revolvers and ammunition. The first accused to whom the box belonged was arrested; the second accused and third accused were searched, but nothing was seen in their person. But the third accused was seen throwing a packet on the road which on examination, contained eighteen cartridges. The arms were purchased at Argentine by the second accused, who is an uncle of the other two accused, and he brought them to India to be sold. His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced the first and second to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the third to four months' rigorous.

### JUSTICE DUE TO MR. M. F. GHADIALLY.

### IN MISS MARGARET VERNON'S POLICE COURT AFFAIR.

Messrs. Dubash and Purushottamrai, Solicitors for Mr. M. F. Ghadially, send us the following account certified by them as a verbatim account of what took place in the Mazagon Police Court on August 30 in re Notice No. 127 of 1912.

Miss Vernon vs. M. F. Ghadially :—

A short while after the Fourth Magistrate took his seat on the Bench, I, Mr. Ghadially rose up and said as follows :—

Will your worship permit me one moment's interference in the matter of Notice No. 127 ? His worship consenting, I remarked :—

The complainant has expressed regret for her ill-advised action against me, and therefore with this Note on the record the notice may be struck off.

Immediately Mr. Pereira, Pleader, rose up and expressed his surprise at what I stated to the court, remarking that that morning only Miss Vernon instructed her to appear in the matter and further remarked that this is an uncompoundable offence. Before I could interfere the Magistrate corrected Mr. Pereira by remarking that that was merely a Notice matter.

The Magistrate then asked me whether I have got the clothes belonging to Miss Vernon. My answer was, they are with the washerman and recorded in my book.

Second question from the Bench was, whether I had any objection to giving Miss Vernon a letter to the washing company to deliver to her the clothes when ready. My answer was, no objection whatsoever.

At this stage the Magistrate was going to discharge the Notice, when Mr. Perreira insisted that till she was in possession of the clothes the Notice should be postponed. Whereupon the Magistrate fixed the 25th September. I at once rose up and said I do not want to have the notice put off and the matter must be proceeded with and let all things come out. The Magistrate, thereupon, allowed the matter to come on for hearing according to consecutive number.

About an hour after this the Notice was called out and Miss Vernon was put in the box and as respondent I had to begin first, so I rose from my seat to address the court, but before I can begin the Magistrate interposed and asked me to answer a few questions from the Bench.

1.—Mr. Ghadially, have you sold or mortgaged these clothes ?

My answer:—Certainly not your worship.

2.—Where are they ?

Answer :—They are with the washerman and recorded in my book accordingly.

3.—Have you any objection to giving a note to the washerman to deliver her the clothes ?

Answer :—Certainly not but, excepting one pettycoat belonging to my first deceased's wife which she wore without my knowledge and consent.

The complainant admitted this.

The Magistrate then asked me to write it out and I gave the following chit :—

The Washing Co. opposite Tata's Building, Byculla Please deliver to Miss Vernon the clothes belonging to her except one pettycoat.

(Sd.) M. F. Ghadially.

I then remarked to the Magistrate that I do not want to be hard towards her and added a postcript to the above chit as follows:

"Don't receive the charges but take acknowledgment.

(Sd.) M. F. G.

Soon after this I questioned the Magistrate :—

Where is the breach of trust in this?

Magistrate remarked, Mr. Ghadialli, there is certainly no breach of trust, you merely gave these clothes to the washerman out of regard towards her.

Magistrate then said, Notice discharged. Mr. Pereira again objected and insisted that the Notice should be kept in abeyance till she was in possession of the clothes.

The Magistrate declined to accede to this.

I soon after this expressed my great indignation at the way I was treated in this affair, remarking that up to the last moment I was promised in the presence of a respectable officer that she would not put in her appearance in court. Only two days previous to the hearing of the Notice she wrote to me a nice letter applying for a pint of brandy which I did. Two days previous to that application she came over to my place and dined with me.

After this I asked the court whether one pillow, one blanket and one broken steel trunk and a broken silver watch which she has not taken away while leaving my house, shall I send them to the court?

The Magistrate remarked, no, I need not send them here.

I then said very well your worship.

I will send them to the Commissioner of Police

Before leaving the court I expressed my thanks to his worship for allowing me the opportunity of being heard by merely issuing a notice instead of a process applied for by the complainant.

The magistrate remarked to the effect. No thank, due to me.

I then left the court.

This is substantially a correct version. (Sd.) Frederick W. Pereira, B. A., L.L.B., Pleader for Miss Vernon, 3rd September, 1912.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

### VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1912.

196. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at the New Head Quarters for White Uniform.

All helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head Quarters, with owners name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notice.

Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September with the entrance fee of Rs. 4-0-0.

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. R. A. for 1912-13 can be seen at Head Quarters.

## DEPARTURE.

### Per s. s. "Umsinga," Sept. 6.

The Natal Line steamer Umsinga, will sail to-day from P Shed. Prince's Dock with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-30 p.m. sharp :—

TO WEYMOUTH.

Auditto, Mr G
Bannerjee, Mr D M
Cutts, Mr G S
Forbes, Miss A M
Jordan, Mr G
Ford, Mr A F
Rose, Mrs M
Reid, Mrs child and infant
Smith, Mrs J
Townsend, Mr G H
Wynter, Lt J R
Wilkinson, Mrs
Watts, Mrs and child

## THE PAREL DISASTER.

### Further Important Evidence at the Inquest.

### SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

At the Morgue, yesterday evening, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, resumed his inquiry into the deaths of Raghunath Narayan and seven others, who were killed by the collapse of a chawl at Lal Bag, Parel, on the evening of the 28th July last.

Superintendent Patterson conducted the inquiry ; Mr. Dunlop, Solicitor, represented the Municipality; Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor, appeared for the licence surveyor, Mr. M. P. Bakka, and Mr. Ezekiel, solicitor, for the original owner of the chawl, Piraji Maruji.

Mr. John Charles Gammon, assistant engineer, P. W.D., Bombay, further examined by Mr. Dunlop said he never had any occasion to examine a dangerous building. The precautions of digging a hole in the walls and examining the foundations were not the precautions ever taken by him. These were suggestions of what the inspectors might have done. He had no experience of the effects of heavy rain on foundations. He had experience of the effects of heavy rain on the roofs, but on no other part of the building. There was a a good deal of water, about six feet deep, round the foundations, when he dug them up. The tank was much higher at the time of the collapse than when he examined it. At the time of inspecting the building, it would not be easy to examine the foundations if there was much water. Without removing water or excavating, one could not see the foundations. While he was there, there was a good deal water in the foundation, which hindered, its inspection. At the time of the collapse, there must have been more water in the foundations. Without removing water, one could not tell the amount of settlement of the foundations, but one could get some idea as to whether the building was built on rock or sand, or something of that sort. He had no experience of the effect of heavy rain on plasters. He had noticed separation between the adjacent portion of the walls. He had noticed vertical cracks in them. Those walls were not filled in with new cement. The cracks in the small arches near the taps were covered up with new cement. It appeared to be repaired, which was less than two and a half years old. It might have been there for months. It was impossible to say what the period of the repair was. He was not prepared to swear that it was not done a good many months ago. The cracks in the small arches were nothing serious, they only meant bad work. He was conversant with P. W. D. buildings. These cracks in themselves were not an indication of danger. Witness had building knowledge. He had built better class buildings. He was personally responsible for those and hence had acquired knowledge of Indian construction. On uncoursed rubble masonry, he would not put a weight of two and a half tons per square-foot. The bye-laws provided for three and a half tons for rubble masonry, but they made no distinction between coursed and uncoursed masonry, unless he had good supervision, he would not allow uncoursed masonry. He would make a ton difference of weight between uncoursed and coursed measonry. The bye-laws provided for 3 1-2 tons for ordinary rubble masonry. He had never weighed rubble masonry For rubble masonry, he allowed hundred weight and a half. In this case he had taken the weight of rubble masonary at 150 pounds. His authority was Marriot's specification. 116 to 144 was the average figure stated by Professor Rankin and he had taken six pounds more because in the P. W. D. they calculated it at that.

### MATTER FOR SURPRISE.

Would you be surprised that in this ease, it was 116 ?—Yes, I would; I won't meet you further than 130.

He would be surprised if it was 116. The minimum would be 130 having regard to the stones used in Bombay, even at 116, the pressur would be excessive. 116 would net be safe, assuming the partition walls carried nothing but rested on beams, the pressure on pillars and windows would then be 4 1-2 tons per square foot. If the building was throughly well built with reasonably good materials, the building would not have collapsed, but he still maintained that the pressura was very excessive

To Mr. Kirke-Smith: If the building had been built with reasonably sound materials, setting of the foundations in one portion would not bring the building down. If there was settlement in one portion and the rest of the foundation was on rock, even then the building would not collapse. It would make the building unstable and weak and there would be cracks in the walls. He could not say, if in this case, the walls fell inwards. The foundations seemed to slope outwards and hence he would think that the walls fell outwards. The plinth was out of plumb and it was possible that foundations had settled and most of the plaster had fallen out on the ground floor. That, he thought, might be an indication of the settlement of the foundations. Had he been to inspect a building and there found plaster falling out in a large quantity unless he could explain away the fall of the plaster and cracks, that was bad plaster affected by adverse climatic conditions, he should have to consider the stability of the building had been affected. In that case, he would make a very vigilant inspection. The size of the window openings was in accordance with the bye-laws. In this case, the external walls carried floor loads and the partition walls, and their own weights. Every third wall was treated as cross-walls, carrying their own weights. That did not effect the pressure.

To Mr. Patterson : The leakage from the roof would not explain away the fall of the plaster. If plaster was badly put on, it would have fallen quicker than it did. Since giving his evidence last week, he had further considered the question of pressure on the walls and had modified his statement. Taking Mr. Dunlop's figures, the walls took a pressure of eight tons per square foot and that was a weak point in construction. To his reason for the collapse, he would add that the weight on the pillars was excessive.

To a juror : (after seeing a plan)—It appeared that the plan had been passed by the municipality. Assuming that the inside walls were carried by beams on the external walls, the pressure on the pillars was excessive. There was nothing wrong in the plan itself but the building, he thought, was not in accordance with the plans. The pressure on the pillars was not as excessive as he thought at first, 14 inches partition walls might give strength to the building. Nine inches partition walls were for the convenience of the owner. Partition walls of planks or corrugated iron would have been better in the case of nine inches partion walls. 14-inch walls of that character would not be satisfactory. Bad workmanship and bad materials were the cause of the collapse.

### LICENSED SURVEYOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. M. P. Bhakka, L. C. E., architect of the building that collapsed, and a licensed surveyor of the Bombay Municipality, examined by Mr. Patterson, said he had been practising in Bombay for the last twenty years as a civil engineer. He had prepared the plans of this building. according to the instructions of the then owner, Piraji, as he was appointed engineer of that building, Piraji was a building contractor. Witness had given the completion certificate at the request of Piraji as required by the Municipal Act. Witness did no building work in it. He only prepared the plan. The general practice was that the licensed surveyor inspected the building from time to time. He did not stay there the whole time to see the construction work. If the owner was a building contractor, the general practice was that the contractor purchased all materials, employed his labourers and supervised the work generally. Witness did occasionally inspect the building. He was paid for preparing the plans and signing the completion certificate. He did so because the contractor undertook big contracts under leading architects like Mr. Chambers and he, therefore, relied on the man ; that also was a common practise. The licensed surveyor, he understood, was only employed to comply with the bye-laws of the Municipality.

To the Coroner: Notice was always given by the owner under section 337 of the Municipality. The owner was responsible under that.

Mr. Dunlop here intimated that that was so.

To Mr. Dunlop: The owner had given the notice under section 337. It bad the owner's mark and was dated 10th January, 1908. It was addressed as care of Mr. P. Bhakka. The address was in witness, hand writing so was the owner's name in his hand. He was the person appointed by the owner to supervise the erection. The owner paid him for the occasional visits he made and for preparing the plan. He had supervised the building generally. By "generally" he meant that when the owner required his assistance with regard to the infringement of the bye-laws, he went there. He went there when the owner called him. That was about eight or nine times. He did so, because the owner was a building contractor. The completion certificate signed by him was correct and all of it was true. It was true that he supervised the building and that it was completed to his satisfaction. Had the owner not been a builder, he would have supervised it more closely. He then should have charged a commission on the building and would always have a maistry there. The maistry would see that the bye-laws were not infringed or contravened and that what happened would report to him. That was the proper practice to follow. The usual practice was that if the owner was not a builder contracter, a maistry was kept on the premises, but the Act said nothing on that point. In this case he gave exactly the same certificate as the one he would have if his maistry had been there, because the owner was a maistry in this case. There was nothing in this certificate to show that he did not supervise the building as he would have done if the owner had not been a builder. He vouched that all was done as was required under the Act as he relied on the owner being a builder.

The enquiry was again adjourned.

## RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

### Madras vs. Calcutta.

### A NARROW VICTORY.

By the narrowest possible victory the Madras Gymkhana found their way into the final of this tournament, which is to be played on Saturday evening on the Oval. The teams were :—

Calcutta.—Back, Bocquet ; three-quarters, Lilley, Leaky, Dunford, Dods ; half-backs, Scott-Brown and Wilson ; forwards, Green-Armytage, Roome, Pooler, Johnston, Murray, Pargeter, Macpherson and Dempster.

Madras.—Back, Wight ; three-quarters, Blackwood, Henderson, Morgan and Rowsell ; half-backs, Knox and Smith ; forwards, Creeke, Stuart, Alexander Darley, Simpson Goffe, Chudleigh Moir, Knox and Smith.

Calcutta kicked off and Henderson immediately made a little ground. The ball was kept on the ground and here Calcutta showed to advantage. The first incident of note was when Bocquet failed to hold and Henderson rushing up dribbled over the line. However, Scott-Brown raced up and touched down amidst applause. Exchange kicks between the two backs followed and Bocquet came off best, finding touch well down in the Madras "25." From the resultant scrum, a wonderful bout of passing enabled the Calcutta "threes" to tear up the field. Dodds kicked across and the two inside threes rushing forward cannoned into one another and Wight nipped in and touched down. The Calcutta threes came again and Leaky dropped the ball at the critical moment and it was again touched down.

Madras then pressed for a considerable period. Knox missed very badly from an almost straight penalty kick and later Bocquet collared Morgan magnificently and transferred play. Knox was instilling a great deal of vigour into his tackling and consequently he tired himself past good play.

From the restart Lilley made a magnificent kick into touch, right on the Madras line, but the ball was forced back again by a series of "line-outs" and then Knox got round the blind side of a scrum and beating man after man fell on the right side of the line—a fine individual effort. The place kick taken by Morgan failed. Rowsell got an excellent chance and going through he had perforce to get rid of the ball when his opponents were too far ahead. Knox, who was now very much fagged, went full back in place of Wight.

Calcutta brought pressure to bear and forced by Madras into the "25" by a series of scrums. At a critical stage Wight nipped in and, with a huge kick, found touch well away from his own territory. Strelley made a good attempt to drop a goal, but his effort was charged down. Dods made another individual effort which came to nothing and then Strelley was laid out in a tussle with Knox. Dunford made tons of ground with an excellent kick, but Madras 'scrummed' to every call and so kept things close. Knox was laid out for five minutes and then Lilley started the nicest movement of the whole game—Leaky unluckily kicked on and spoiled it. Five minutes later "no-side" sounded with Madras ahead by a try (3 points) to nil.

## GOLF IN BOMBAY.

### Result of the Weekly Handicap.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held their weekly handicap on yesterday morning, conditions being by medal play under handicap over nine holes of the course. There was a fairly good entry in both classes, 15 competing in the senior and 22 in the junior. The course was in rather a heavy condition ; consequently no very good returns were made, most competitors having one or more bad holes in the course of their round. In the senior competition 10 cards were sent in, Gittins' (+1) return of 42 being the best, Nicholson (scr.) Jessop (+1) Lowndes (—1) and Powell (—3) tieing for second place with nett scores of 43. Gittins started none too well with a six to the first hole, but with a three to the next and a six at the third he crossed the road in fifteen. Three steady holes of five each made him thirty for six holes. He then got a nice two at the seventh and did the eighth in "Bogey". The last hole, which is a "Bogey" four, cost him six strokes. Nicholson was playing steadily, and got in some fine drives. With three fives and a four for the first four holes, he took six to the first hole on the oval and finished up the last four holes in 18 strokes. Jessop who has had his handicap still further reduced since winning the competition last week, again played a steady round not taking more than five strokes to any single hole. He did every hole in "Bogey" with the exception of the last to which he took five strokes. Powell was round in 46 which included a seven and an eight, but he finished up well getting the last five holes in 20. The Junior competition was won by Abbott (—5) who returned a nett score of 43, one stroke better than East. With three sixes, a seven and a five he was 30 for the first five holes, but he brought down his average per hole by getting three fours to finish up with. Scores :—

SENIORS.

| | Score. | H'cap. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Gittins ... | 41 | +1 | 42 |
| J. W. Jessop ... | 42 | +1 | 43 |
| M. F. Nicholson ... | 43 | Scr | 43 |
| R. C. Lowndes ... | 44 | —1 | 43 |
| S. N. Powell ... | 46 | —3 | 43 |
| H. E. Hart ... | 44 | Scr | 44 |
| H. P. T. Lattey ... | 44 | Scr | 44 |
| H. F. Busch ... | 47 | —2 | 45 |
| C. A. Russ ... | 48 | Scr | 48 |
| E. E. Coombs ... | 48 | Scr | 48 |

JUNIORS.

| | Score. | H'cap. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. G. Abbott ... | 48 | —5 | 43 |
| F. A. H. East ... | 50 | —6 | 44 |
| A. C. Owen ... | 52 | —7 | 45 |
| W. G. Hutchence ... | 51 | —6 | 45 |
| J. H. Skelton ... | 50 | —4 | 46 |
| H. B. Murray ... | 51 | —5 | 46 |
| C. F. Brandenburg ... | 55 | —9 | 46 |
| M. D. Crichton ... | 54 | —7 | 47 |
| H. E. Standage ... | 53 | —6 | 47 |

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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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## NEW BOOKS.

A Lost Legionary in South Africa by Colonel Hamilton-Browne (Werner Laurie).—This new book continues the author's adventurous life. His former book "With The Lost Legion in New Zealand" was very popular. The story brings vividly into light the magnitude and value of the work done for the Empire by the most adventurous of its sons, and the willingness with which these legionaries suffer hardship and peril, with no hope or expectation of reward—not even in the unsubstantial form of public gratitude. Colonel Hamilton-Browne's life is one of the greatest examples of generous devotion to the service of his countrymen at the frontier posts of danger, and not one of those who stay at home in the enjoyment of such advantages as his work, and the work of such as he, have won, but would be much the better for the study of it. Whether the adventurous life has fascination for those who choose it or not, there is certainly fascination for the reader in such a record of it as we get, both in "Maori" Browne's New Zealand book and its South African sequel. Col. Hamilton-Browne left New Zealand in 1877. He came home, but was off to South Africa after a few weeks, accompanied, of course, by his faithful soldier-servant Quin, whom readers of the New Zealand book will remember as a character not unworthy of association with some of Charles Lever's army creations. The new volume covers a period beginning with the Gaika and Galeka Wars in 1877 and 1878, and ending with 1891, though the latter year did not see the termination of the author's service in Africa. Experiences of a later date will form the subject of a further book. The early years of the period were years of ceaseless activity, for they included the Zulu War. Col. Hamilton-Browne got some of the fighting, and more work that, if often hardly less exciting, did not attract the notice of the special correspondents. As any one having sampled "Maori" Browne's first attempt at authorship would expect, there are lots of good stories in the book of doings and characters in camp and field. One of many extraordinary comrades the author had was a Lieutenant Harford. He pursued his scientific studies during an engagement with the Zulus, as below detailed. He was a charming companion, one of the very best, but he was a crazy bug and beetle hunter, and would run about on the hottest day with a landing-net to catch butterflies and other insects ; he moreover collected and treasured snakes, scorpions, and loathsome beasts of all sorts. He had never been under fire before, and had on two or three occasions talked to me about a man's feelings, while under going his baptism of fire, and had expressed hopes he would be cool and good while undergoing his. Well we were in rather a hot corner, and he was standing to my right rear when I heard an exclamation, and turning round saw him lying on the ground, having dropped his sword and revolver. "Good God, Harford," I said, "you are hit !" "No, sir," he replied, "not hit but I have caught such a beauty." And there, the lunatic, in his first action, and under heavy fire, his qualms of nervousness all forgotten, had captured some infernal microbe or other, and was blowing its wings out, as unconscious of the bullets striking the rocks all round him as if he had been in his garden at home. How, later, the naturalist-soldier upset the camp by stowing his snakes and other small beer in a treasured bottle of gin, is a tale that unfortunately we cannot tell for lack of space. But it is a good story. And there are many others, including one of a gallant colonel, whose sleeping form was twice vigorously and mistakenly kicked for "a lazy bounder," who was told to do his sentry-go, and who would not be persuaded that sausages overnight had given him the nightmare.

Messrs Wm. Blackwood & Sons, of Edinburgh and London, are about to publish a new and original book of sea "yarns" dealing with life and adventure in the Merchant Marine. It is entitled "YARNS FROM A CAPTAIN'S LOG," and is the joint work of "John Bowline Skipper" and R. R. C. Gregory. Many of our readers will be interested to learn that "John Bowline" is the pseudonym of Captain Street, a former skipper in the P. & O. service, whose name is a household word in shipping and social circles as so many of the Australian and Eastern ports. His collaborator, too, is well known especially in London and the Home counties, as the author of "THE STORY OF ROYAL ELTHAM," an old world English village, a work in which his late Majesty, King Edward, took a lively interest. The new book consists of thirty-one yarns of "Sail" and "Steam" depicting in a realistic way, through dramatic episodes and weird characters, the comedy and tragedy of the seaman's life. "Bill Harding" the old Boatswain, a thorough-going sea-dog of the old school, a martinet afloat, but a mere babe in the hands of "shore-going" knaves at the ports, figures prominently. His characteristic "dog-watch yarns" are a special feature of the book as, also, are the old "Chanties" with their melodies reproduced in musical notation, and scattered about the book just as they were sung,—quaint examples of "foc'sle" minstrelsy. An overseas edition will be issued bound both in paper covers and in cloth.

WITHOUT TRACE by William le Queux (Nash).—There is nothing very brilliant about the story, but we doubt if anyone can lay it down after beginning it. We are flung into Torquay, surely the very last place for one of Mr. le Queux's mysterious murders. However, ere yet we have gone past a dozen pages we are thrilled. The author knows the subtle art of laying his problem bare in a few pages, and the mysterious doctor of Torquay, who has a fashionable practice, is clearly a villain before yet we have any sure evidence of the fact. But when we do get the evidence we find what a very real villain he is. It is to be hoped that no one will ever discover the way to commit in actual life these horrible murders which Mr. le Queux decribes with such cunning atmosphere of scientific reality. The mystery is well kept, and the book gives the reader an abundance of opportunity for exercising his speculatic faculty as to the end. "Ah," says the heroine of this book, "I do so love detective stories. If I were a man I should become an agent of the Surete or an officer of Scotland Yard." This is quite seemly of the lady, and we feel sure that this is the sort of detective story which she would enjoy.

TALES OF THE OPEN HAZARD, by Halliwell Sutcliffe (Mills and Boon), are literature. The first of them is splendidly told. It is the story of an impoverished lover who finds himself unjustly accused of a murder, and of all that his friend and his lady-love did to procure his release. It is the freshness and the vigour of such stories which constitute their charm. There is no carelessness in the depiction of the little scenes, and we are taken on from one tender incident to another with perfect smoothness, and the characters, without any straining for effect, stand out boldly. Altogether an admirable bundle of stories, of which the first the longest, is most to our mind.

Admirers of Mr. W. W. Jacobs' stories should find much of interest in CAPTAIN HAWKS: Master Mariner, by Oswald Kendall, a story of three men who cannot and will not abide dullness. Their thirst for the unexpected is amply satisfied in the search for an illusive cargo of sealskins, purchased without having been seen by Capt. Hawks, but though the sealskins are never found, a treasure of a very different character is eventually discovered. Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., are the publishers.

Miss Gabrielle Wodnil's new story MAGGIE OF MARGATE is announced for early publication by Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. 'Maggie', a very beautiful girl with an unobtrusive style which attracted nine men out of ten, was in reality an exclusive lady of title bored for the lack of realism and romance. The story tells how she contrived a dual individuality, and how she finally decided between her social status and the man she really loved.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new work entitled, "King Charles I: A Study," by Walter Phelps Dodge, author of "Piers Gaveston" and "The Real Sir Richard Burton." In this book the author displays a deep sympathy with King Charles both as a monarch and a man and his appreciation of his many undoubted qualities is in strong contrast to the scorn and derision which he heaps upon Cromwell and his Roundhead friends.

LONESOME LAND by B. M. Bower, is a strong human story which tells of an uncongenial marriage and surroundings, of the attempt to make the best of things, and how happiness eventually comes to those most deserving it. Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. are the publishers.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. J. Johnson, the winner of the Calcutta motor cycle race, got a touch of the sun on Sunday while riding home from Barrackpore. Machine and rider finished the journey to Calcutta in a ticca gari!

An address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy from the people of Delhi is in course of preparation, and will be presented in an ivory casket of Delhi workmanship on the day of the state entry.

In consequence of the extension of the terms at Sandhurst, opportunity may possibly be afforded during 1913 of admitting into the Indian army a few subalterns from among the applicants now serving with British regiments in India.

Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., intended to go on pilgrimage to Mecca this year, but owing to His Highness the Nizam's forthcoming tour, he is unable to do so.

Lord Pentland, the new Governor of Madras, will sail on the 28th instant by the P. and O. steamer "Simla" to take up his new appointment. He is to be accompanied by Lady Pentland and their two children.

The question of improvement of the town milk supply has been engaging the attention of the Lucknow Municipal Board and a committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter.

Major Wood left Wadhwan on September 3 for Dhragandhra where he was cordially received by the Rajsaheb, the Dewan Saheb and others who were present on the station. A guard of honour was drawn up at the end of the platform.

At Wadhwan Camp, and at Wadhwan City, distance being between the two and three miles, some cholera cases have occurred. Major Wood has issued a notice advising the public to avoid unwholesome food and certain vegetables such as "lady's finger," bhajee, etc.

During the week ending the 3rd September, 1912, 4,380 chests of Indore and 917 1-2 chests of Ahmedabad opium were imported into Bombay. The removals from the Bombay warehouse during the same period for export to China were nil.

The Mysore Government is deputing the Civil Surgeon of the General Hospital there to visit England and the Continent and undertake research work with a view to qualifying himself thoroughly. It is expected that he will be in Europe for about two years.

A fatal accident occurred in Bhownagar, at Ranica, the victim being a sweeper woman who was engaged in sweeping out a room when a portion of the wall fell without warning, burying her alive. When the lady was taken out of the debris life was extinct.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who subscribed five lakhs of rupees towards the Hindu university fund, has paid three lakhs while the balance is to be paid two months hence. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur has paid his one lakh and a half, and Babu Moti Chand has paid his promised lakh.

The large office of the Deputy Accountant-General of Post and Telegraph offices, which has for the last several years been stationed at Delhi, is to be decentralised. A large section of it is leaving for Nagpur early this week, and a reduction is also being made in the numbers of the clerks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby, 2nd Lancers, recently attached to the Peking Legation, has been placed on special duty in connection with the return of the Chinese troops from Lhassa. He will proceed to the frontier of Sikkim and make arrangements for the journey of the troops to Calcutta as regards transport, supplies and accommodation generally.

"Commerce" understands that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway coal contracts for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 are being keenly competed for at very fair prices, considering the present position of the coal market. The fact that the railway company supplies wagons for their requirements carries great weight with coal concerns.

An echo of the "Titanic" disaster is to be found in the appointment of Mr. T. Reid, of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., (Messrs. Macneill and Co.) and Mr. L. Edwards, of Messrs. Graham and Company, Calcutta, as members of the committee appointed by the Bengal Government to consider and report upon the subject of life-saving appliances on India passenger and emigrant ships.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa has declared the Asoka column at Lauriya in thana Shikarpore, the lines of Vedic burial mounds near the Asoka column at Nandangarh at Lauriya, the ruined fortress at Nandangarh, the Asoka column at Rampurwa, and the ruined fortress at Jankigarh to be "protected" monuments.

It is stated that there is every likelihood that Sir Sydney Olivier, Governor of Jamaica, will succeed Sir Henry McCallum as Governor of Ceylon when the latter's term of office expires next year. Sir Sydney Olivier has had a long personal experience of the Colonial office and is described as a broad-minded Liberal and a Fabian.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has declared himself a supporetr of the anti-nautch movement by prohibiting the appearance of dancing girl's at all State Durbars. The Puritans among Indians seem bent on obliterating the dancing girl's art. It cannot be denied that the nautch has deteriorated considerably but there are other ways surely of improving the art than suppressing it altogether.

The death has occurred at Littlehampton, Sussex, at the ripe age of 78, of the Rev. William Leeming, M. A., a Wrangler, Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, who from 1862 till 1886 served as a Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, his last appointment, if we mistake not, being that of Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George. In whatever station he served, the late Mr. Leeming made hosts of friends and his name is still fresh among the older generation of Madrassis.

Landlords in Calcutta have reason to be apprehensive of a serious fall in house-rents in the city. We hear that the number of those who have not renewed their leases expiring at this time of the year is far in excess of the worst expectations of the landlords. Those who have taken fresh leases have done so on more equitable terms. Whether the fall in house-rents will result in a proportionate fall in the value of house-property in Calcutta or not remains to be seen.—"Englishman."

Not a few English celebrities of the present day were born in India. Mr. Eden Phillpotts, to take one of our foremost novelists, was born at Mount Abu and had he remained in India, he might have immortalised Rajputana instead of Dartmoor. Mr. W. L. Courtney, Editor of the "Fortnightly Review," was born at Poona; Mr L. S. Amery, M. P., formerly of the "Times," is the son of a Forest officer, and was born at Gorakpur; and Mr. Byam Shaw, the artist, is the son of a former Registrar of the Madras High Court.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Travancore "to enquire into the customs and practices now in vogue among the several denominations of the Indian Christian communities in Travancore, in the matter of inheritance and succession to property, real and personal, and report whether any legislation is necessary, and, if so, on what lines," has issued an elaborate report covering eighty-four pages of foolscap. The Government of Travancore, in publishing the report in the State "Gazette," invite public opinion of the communities affected on the recommendations of the Committee. The question will be taken up for consideration by the Government early next year.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## THE WEATHER.

### Cyclonic Storm in the Bay of Bengal.

### BOMBAY MONSOON WEAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The storm in the Bay now crossing the Bengal Coast to the east of Saugor Island is likely to move in a north-westerly direction. It has caused moderate rain round the head of the Bay and north-east of the Peninsula. The Bombay monsoon is rather weak to-day.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Lower Burma, excluding Tenasserim; fairly general in Mysore, the Central Provinces, excluding Berar, Central India east; local in the Konkan, on the North Madras coast, South Assam and Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in North-West Frontier Province and south-east of the United Provinces.

The principal amounts are: Jagdalpore and Jubbulpore one inch and a half; Sutna, 2; Patna and Sambalpur, one and a half; Hazaribagh Chaibassa, Jalpaiguri, and Saugor Island, 1; Akyab 2; and Kyaukpyu 4.

Forecast: Increase of rain in south Bengal and north-east of the Central Provinces.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

The depression in the Bay has developed into a cyclonic storm, the centre of the disturbance being about 150 miles south-east of the Sandheads. Professor Peake, in his weather report for yesterday, says that stormy weather probably prevails in the neigh-bourhood of the storm, while a strong monsoon is blowing over the south-east and south of the Bay.

Storm signal No. 6 was ordered to be hoisted yesterday morning at Calcutta and at river stations.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 5.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1910. | Corpdg. Total 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·01 | 48·13 | 58·11 | 46·63 |

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

| 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 5th Sept. | | Total up-to-date. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In. | cts. | Ins. | cts. |
| 0 | 00 | 56 | 70 |

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jask | 92·3 | 78·8 | ... | ... |
| Muskat | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Multan | 100·3 | 80·5 | ... | 4·50 |
| Rawalpindi | 93·4 | 70·9 | ... | 13·97 |
| Lahore | 99·4 | 78·2 | ... | 10·29 |
| Sirsa | 95·8 | 76·0 | ... | 10·51 |
| Ambala | 94·0 | 75·9 | ... | 21·64 |
| Delhi | 92·5 | 74·8 | ... | 20·06 |
| Agra | 93·0 | 78·0 | ... | 16·87 |
| Mainpuri | 91·3 | 78·1 | ... | 25·72 |
| Jhansi | 91·0 | 77·0 | ... | 25·10 |
| Cawnpore | 92·2 | 80·9 | ... | 25·74 |
| Allahabad | 92·6 | 78·5 | 0·21 | 21·39 |
| Jacobabad | 103·1 | 76·3 | 0·70 | 1·09 |
| Karachi | 86·5 | 78·0 | ... | 3·15 |
| Ajmer | 85·6 | 74·2 | ... | 12·77 |
| Jaipur | 91·2 | 73·1 | ... | 27·81 |
| Kotah | 88·6 | 74·6 | ... | 23·54 |
| Bhuj | 91·0 | 75·0 | ... | 20·08 |
| Dwarka | 87·8 | 79·7 | ... | 22·29 |
| Veraval | 85·1 | 78·8 | ... | 27·66 |
| Rajkot | 80·1 | 69·3 | 0·11 | 30·13 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 90·5 | ? | ... | 38·94 |
| Surat | 86·9 | 75·1 | 0·05 | 51·48 |
| Ahmedabad | 89·1 | 74·7 | ... | 37·73 |
| Deesa | 88·8 | 73·4 | ... | 21·19 |
| Neemuch | 84·9 | 69·0 | ... | 22·61 |
| Indore | 81·6 | 68·1 | 0·02 | 25·19 |
| Jubbulpore | 83·3 | 72·8 | 1·63 | 34·75 |
| Saugor | 85·3 | 72·1 | 0·02 | 27·12 |
| Hoshangabad | 85·1 | 73·9 | 0·05 | 32·49 |
| Khandwa | 84·7 | 72·1 | 0·14 | 13·88 |
| Akola | 87·7 | 73·6 | 0·03 | 17·38 |
| Amraoti | 87·8 | 74·8 | 0·04 | 17·26 |
| Nagpur | 88·1 | 75·8 | 0·03 | 41·97 |
| Chanda | 85·0 | 76·0 | 0·02 | 42·91 |
| Raipur | 86·7 | 75·6 | 0·12 | 35·27 |
| BOMBAY | 85·9 | 76·9 | ... | 48·04 |
| Ratnagiri | 84·8 | 75·4 | 0·03 | 84·39 |
| Mormugao | 83·0 | 76·3 | ... | 86·95 |
| Karwar | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malegaon | 91·4 | 66·1 | ... | 10·97 |
| Ahmednagar | 88·1 | 63·5 | ... | 6·79 |
| Poona | 85·5 | 66·3 | ... | 12·75 |
| Sholapur | 89·8 | 70·1 | ... | 9·16 |
| Bijapur | 87·7 | 69·3 | ... | 5·71 |
| Belgaum | 77·3 | 63·5 | ... | 58·84 |
| Aurangabad | 87·9 | 66·7 | ... | 14·45 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 83·9 | 73·2 | ... | 28·08 |
| Hyderabad | 80·8 | 71·7 | ... | 16·03 |
| Mangalore | 83·3 | 73·3 | 0·44 | 121·64 |
| Calicut | 81·8 | 75·1 | 0·27 | 107·88 |
| Cochin | 85·2 | 74·2 | 0·80 | 89·30 |
| Colombo | 88·0 | 78·0 | ... | 26·55 |
| Masulipatam | 88·8 | 78·2 | 0·10 | 24·99 |
| Bellary | 89·0 | 71·8 | ... | 6·69 |
| Cuddapah | 92·7 | 78·1 | ... | 7·07 |
| Madras | 98·5 | 82·5 | ... | 9·39 |
| Bangalore | 78·8 | 66·3 | 0·13 | 14·01 |
| Coimbatore | 89·9 | 70·3 | ... | 4·59 |
| Trichinopoly | 98·1 | 80·3 | ... | 5·06 |
| Negapatam | 92·7 | 80·3 | ... | 4·15 |

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Gingelly showing bolls, but requires rain. More rain required for all standing crops in Dhulia Taluka.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop making good progress.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Somewhat continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. No further rain expected.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·21" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0·70" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in slight defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0·11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts and isolated showers elsewhere; Jubbulpore has had 1·63", Khandwa 0·14" and Raipur 0·12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·16" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in slight defect at a few stations. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad; night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the rainfall of 0·70" at Jacobabad, which was due to a dust-storm. Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, in Malabar, and the adjacent parts of the Konkan. Local rain has fallen in the south United Provinces, Mysore and on the north Madras Coast, and isolated showers in the west Central Provinces and Kathiawar, while in Hyderabad the weather has been rainless. There has thus been a decrease in the area of rainfall to-day in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Nearly general rain is likely in the east Central Provinces; local rain over the rest of the Central Provinces, the south United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and some showers on the north Madras Coast, in Hyderabad and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 5th September was 29·758 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

## REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The annual report of the Bombay Registration Department, states:—

The total number of registrations in 1911 under Act XVI of 1908 was 249,507, which is the highest figure yet recorded, and marks an advance of 8 per cent. on last year's figure of 230,886. The increase in the number of documents affecting immovable property registered in Book No. 1 is 17,274 or about 7 1-2 per cent. The increase in the number of documents affecting movable property resistered in Book No. IV is 1,164 or 24·5 per cent. This is practically confined to the four Deccan Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara, and is due to special causes which are explained in paragraph 5 below.

The outstanding feature of the administration of the Registration Department in 1911 was the discontuance of the Village Registration Establishments in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur with effect from the 1st April, 1911, after which date no further registrations were made under Act XVII, of 1879 and the whole of the registration work of those four districts was dealt with by the ordenary Sub-Registrars working under Act XVI of 1908. I have reported in detail (elsewhere) on the results of this change and for the purposes of this report it will suffice to racapitulate very briefly. After April 1, with the exception of sales and mortgages of immovable property nearly all the documents which used to be registered by the Village Registrars, e. g., leases of immovable property for a term not exceeding one year, money bonds, documents affecting movable property, ceased to be compulsorily and became optionally registrabe The public at once ceased to register such documents and no incovenience was caused because after the withdrawal of the legal compulsion to register such documents there was no longer any desire to register or any demand for special facilities for registration. A great mass of registering work thus disappeared and the residue, "viz.," the documents which under Act XVI of 1908 still remained compulsorily registrable, was handed over to the ordinary Sub-Registrars whose offices were specially strengthened to enable them to cope with the work. The increase of work was not, however, as great as was expected, because under the old system a document of Rs. 300 was often split into three documents of Rs. 99-15-0 each in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Village Registrar. The new arrangements are working smootuly and well.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette," Sept. 5.)

The appointment by election of Mr. Mahadeo Malhar Samant, acting Mamlatdar and "ex officio" member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Devgad in the Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. J. B. Garde, resigned on transfer, is approved.

Mr. Ghanasham Bhaidas of Songir, Taluka Dhulia has been elected to be a member of the Taluka Local Board, Dhulia in the West Khandesh District, vice Mr. Madhavrao Shripat of Kavthal, taluka Dhulia, deceased.

Mr. S. B. Vartak, Sub-Inspector, Mokhada, to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Divchi.

Mr. G. M. Thakre, Clerk in the office of the District Suprintendent of Police, Thana, and acting Excise Sub-Inspector, Bassein, to act as Excise Sub-Inspector, Mokhada, vice Mr. Karandikar from the 15th August.

Mr. Nanasaheb K. Gaekwad District Excise Inspector, Ron Circle, Dharwar District, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 16th instant, and the following acting arragement ordered:—

Mr. S. S. Balehosur, Sub-Inspector, Ron Circle, on Rs. 75, to act as Inspector Ron Circle, vice Mr. Gaekwad. Mr. P. R. Gonsalves, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Ron Circle, and to draw Rs. 30 per mensem.

Mr. P. G. Notu, Head Clerk to the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D., has been appointed to do duty as a survey Mamlatdar.

Mr. Jahuridin Ahmed Munshi, Excise Sub-Inspector, Salsette, Thana District, has been extended by two months' leave on medical certificate, and Excise Naik Shanker Manaji appointed to act for him from the date of taking charge.

The following transfers of Excise Inspectors are:—Mr. W. T. B. Dubois, District Inspector Badami and Hungund, Bijapur District to be District Inspector, Pachora-Chalisgaon Range, East Khandesh District. Mr. C. W. Marchant, District Inspector, Pachora-Chalisgaon Range, East Khandesh District, to be District Inspector, Prantij and Modasa, Ahmedabad District. Mr. Sawaksha Sorabji, District Inspector, Pranty and Modosa, Ahmedabad District, to be District Inspector, Badami and Hungund, Bijapur District.

Mr. V. D. Kamat, B.A., L.L.B., High Court Vakil has been suspended from practice for a period of three months from the 30th August.

Two temporary appointments of Second Class, Fourth Grande, Subordinate Judge are appointed for a period of six months and to appoint Messrs. R. S. Savanur and G. V. Kalkot to hold them and to do duty as Aditional Second Class Subordinate Judges at Chikodi and Athni, respectively.

Mr. Vishnu Balvant Naik to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, during the absence on leave of Mr. Narayan Chintaman Pethe or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Genesh Keshav Kelkar, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days in combination with furlough for ten months and twelve days with effect from 15th November or subsequent date.

## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Mr. James Montgomery's farce—he calls it a comedy, but it is really a farce—named "Ready Money," was introduced to London this week at the New Theatre, and enjoyed a rapturous welcome at the hands of a huge, boisterous August audience. So loud, indeed, was the laughter and so vociferous were the cheers which frequently interrupted the piece, that at the end of the evening Mr. Allan Aynesworth, addressing the house from in front of the curtain, was understood to declare he had seldom listened to more delightful music. One can quite believe it. True, the laughter occasionally came at the wrong moment. In a scene in the first act, for instance, where Miss Hilda Antony, as the sweet fiancee of the ne'er-do-well hero, asked him, sadly but firmly, to take back her engagement ring, and then, in a burst of compunction, said, "No! I can't hurt you like that!" they simply roared, till peal after peal of wild hilarity shook the house. Always, however, they were interested—though there are stretches of desultory talk in "Ready Money" which would seem dry in the middle of the Sahara. And when the imbroglio became more and more complicated at the end of each act they sat fascinated. In fine, "Ready Money" was evidently a play after the heart of the audience.

One has called it a farce, because its hero, Stephen Baird, is a young man who suddenly becomes rich through accepting a roll of forged bank notes from the renowned "counterfeiter," Jackson Ives, and simply showing them to his friends; while its other cheif character is Ives himself, an unmitigated rascal and at the same time one of the most agreeable persons in the world; and its most successful scenes are those which show us this precious pair outwitting a group of the silliest and most ill-mannered detectives in the world. Other highly-enjoyable moments are those in which Baird's New York friends, having seen the roll of notes, almost fight for the privilege of investing their thousands in a mine he owns "way down in Arizona.' Others, again, are those in which a false friend, called Morgan, tries to dish him, and gets dished himself; and yet again those in which Baird indulges in violent but transient fits of rectitude, and calls Ives rude names. Over all these the audience became rapturous. At the same time, we rather hope that Mr. Aynesworth will have that word "comedy" removed from his programmes at the earlist possible opportunity, and will replace it with the word "farce." For, after all, Comedy is supposed to present Life, and one would be sorry that even an August audience of London playgoers should be led for a single instant to believe that any reputable section of American society—and Mr. Mantgomery appears to ask our sympathies for his queer crew—is composed of people so preposterous as those in "Ready Money."

The acting was delightfully farcical. Mr. Kenneth Douglas as the hero displayed his vein of demur fun at its demurest; Mr. Aynesworth as the "counterfeiter" exhibited from time to time a touch of pseudo pathos which convulsed the pit and gallery; Miss Antony, as has been said, raised peals of mirth with her bits of sentimentality; and Mr. Franklyn Roberts—the only member of the cast, by the way, who spoke with an American accent—impersonated a bullying American detective with so frightful a ferocity that the pit and gallery could obviously have hugged him. Most of the other parts were no less offectively rendered, and, as has been said, the final result was a general ovation.

The forthcoming revival of the late Mr. Walter Browne's play, "Everywoman," at Drury Lane, has occasioned the sending round to the Press of some particulars concerning the writer of the play, who, we are told, died the day it was first acted at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, and knew nothing of the success it achieved. In these particulars we are informed that as a writer, he "lacked application." It is a little difficult to discover the necessity for communicating such information as that to the public. It would have been somewhat of an impertinence had he been living. It is in every sense of the word still more so now that he is dead.

By the way, it is announced that Miss Gladys Cooper, who has lately done such good work at the Royalty Theatre, will impersonate the title-role in "Everywoman." In America this part was acted by Miss Laura Nelson Hall, whom we were all admiring not long ago as the handsome cocotte in "The Easiest Way." Judging from a photograph of her as "Everywoman" in the current issue of the "Stage Year Book," she must have looked exceedingly handsome. And if, in addition to her good looks, she acted as effectively as she did in the part of Elfie St. Clair, she probably had a good deal to do with the American success of the play which did what is called enormous business for months in New York.

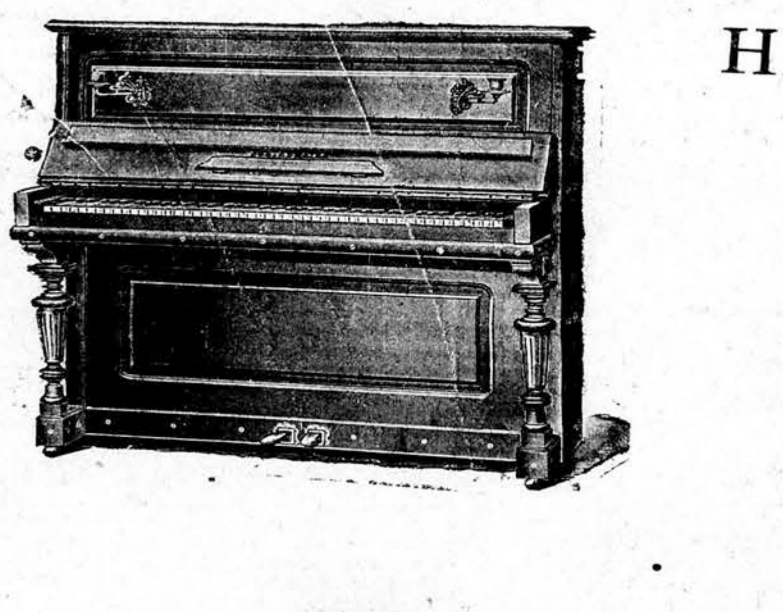
Many London playgoers remember the fine acting of Miss Eva Moore in the part of Muriel Glayde in "John Glayde's Honour" at the St. James's five years ago. It is now being played on tour by her sister, Miss Decima Moore, and last week she was seen in it at the Lyceum Theatre, Ipswich, evidently with great success. The dramatic critic of the "Evening Star and Daily Herald" says of her performance: "Miss Decima Moore repeated the triumph of her sister, and showed herself an actress of consummate art and real distinction. She achieved a great triumph, and her acting from first to last was memorable." As the writer was present at the first performance of the play at the St. James's, and vividly recalls Miss Eva Moore's performance, his praise of her sister's work is the more valuable.

The only American comedians who truly make me happy are the Two Bobs, just now the pivot of the Tivoli bill. And it is that great round-faced, chuckling baby of a Bob who works the magic change on me. So long as he smiles and crows, so long as his huge limbs strut and toddle and caper, what cares one for the August rains, grey skies and slippery pavements? He is a huge jolly fellow with a huge delight in his funniness. He glows as the normal Yankee does not glow. The normal Yankee is boisterous and bustling, but he cannot hide the meagreness of his emotional stock-in-trade you are aware that all the goods are on the counter; his clamorous gaiety is empty you suspect he has clockwork for a heart. But the big Bob has a lamp inside and his jollity is woven into the stuff of him.

Nor is the smaller Bob quite typically American for he has the gift of reticence; he warms himself in the glow of his brother sphere, and beams with discretion. Yet he has a certain smug composure in repose quite characteristic of his countrymen. His foot is too often on the pedal of ecstatic fervour, he talks platitudes and recommends to your notice "a real old Southern rag-time with all the blissful unction of a Roosevelt or a Martin Tupper. He would make a good salesman and an excellent Nonconformist preacher. He shines by reflection. His neat economy of alartness contrasts well with the exeburance of his companion.

Their best successes are in rattling, jerky songs set to a jaunty tune then their byplay is quick and inspiriting, their concerted movements are quaint and inevitable, their grotesque posturing is delightfully rhythmic and infectiously gay. Prime triumph is the duet of New York Italian swells to the tune of "Funicula. This is perfects burlesque; the broken English, the foreign gestures, the mock-solemn drop into recitative are daintily handled; and the facial play of the large Bob, his naivete his astonishment, his mortification—all a-swing with a jaunty rhythm—is great mimicry. The large Bob as a Southern Beauty going to a barbers ball is too spontaneous and happy for criticism. Their latest songs are to some extent variants of past successes. The popular millionaire, for example, is quite in the same line as the Italian thing, and not quite so good. One did not object to its recollections of Gilbert and Sullivan. But must the play on the piano, and is it necessary to drag in a butler and the Insurance Bill? One found all that rather dull.

Ruby Miller, in "A Woman Intervenes," reminds one, not unpleasantly, of Marie Tempest. She has a charming stage presence, and much vivacity, but her gesture and verbal emphasis are not always right. Zoret, the masked violinist, has a pure tone, and Alfred Lester, in "A Restaurant Episode," needs no bush. Tom Stuart, mimic, merits some attention. He caricatures two kinds of embarrassed amateur singers and the one and only kind of middle-aged, short-skirted, serio-comedienne. He is a real caricaturist. His mournful walrus of a tenor, his flaxen-locked ogling lady, are creations. He has an understanding of types, a sense of humour, and a comic, flexible mask.



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## HIGH COURT—SEPT. 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

6-12, 6-13-08 Nadirsha and D for a pauper Libaji Babaji Shivde and others vs Purka Dolla and others Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes

23-12 Capt and V Rainabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
13-12 Jeh and S B N Vatchaghandy vs B C Vatchahiandy Edg G W and Co.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E.
479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
569-10 Jeh and S Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy And H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.
59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Teckersey Payne and Co.
1182-12 Sma B and Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P
925-10 Mahh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kallianj Sujibhai Bhai K and G.
702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandesalias Janardhan Bapuji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

443-12 Smetham M C Khambatta vs Shrimant Taty Saheb Yeshwantrao Holkar S B Mehta
657-11 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Nathoo an another vs Rehmatbai widow and other Payne and Co
395-11 E P D Gunha Gulabchand Bhagwanji vs. William Clarke and others Jeh M and S and Kanga and S.
738-12 Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed vs Kaparchand Mohanji—Little & Co.
1043-11 Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co. Ltd.—Payne and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and Co. vs Gordhandas Khatau, Craigie B and C.
31-12 Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstutz and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manch and M and Nh R P
141-12 Mehta and D Syed Ahmed Ebrahim vs Sukhlal Devidas Savakram M B Chothia.
812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K
561-11 Mulla and M Dhakeomal Kana Ram vs Shridam Gopinath and another Motichand and D
747-11 Pestonji R K and Co Gopal Kallianji Damodherdas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla
724-05 Wadia G and Co Jivibai widow vs Gordhandas Bhimji and others Little and Co
27-10 Matubai J and M Fatmabai widow and others vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and others Smetham B and Co Payne and Co
996-08 Shamrao M and H Bai Navalbai Nagardas alias Nagindas Bhagwandas Edg G W and Co
244-12 Unwalla P and P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassom a firm vs A Readymoney and Co a Wadia G and Co
428-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Damji Birji vs Kanji Khatao Jamsetji B and D
184-11 Jeh M and S Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Kishiram Jawatram Mulla and M
48-11 Malvi H M and R Bhamal Shripal vs The British India S N Co Craigie B and and Co Bagh B and N
1016-11 Mulla and M Tullockchand and Maniraj vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D
134-12 Payne and Co Pir Abdul Kadu vs Bawa Miya Pir Bara Miya Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

For Further Directions and Costs on Com's Report

111-12 Sham M and H Bhaidas Thakurdas and another vs Hanumanbux Harmukhrai Malvi H M and R
101-12 Moti and Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dabash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabal widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdu Ea-ool Balloo Payne Co
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Captain and V Raoji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D
332-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others S B Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Chidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and other Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12 Mulla and M, P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.
875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.
51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mitza M and M.
228-12 Jeh M and S Limjibhoy Motibhoy and others vs Chimanlal Motiram Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I Ry Co Craw B and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizubin widow vs Salinabai widow D J Mantri
333-12 Subnis and G Ramji Raoji Arn vs B D Gaikwad Little and Co
316-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mahomed Hoosein Meeba Ard H D and Co
347-12 Malvi H M and R Laxmibai widow vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Payne and Co.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

### PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| ......... | For week ending 16th Aug, 1912. | Total from 1st April to 16th Aug 1912. | For week ending 16th Aug, 1911. | Total from 1st April to 16th Aug 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour. | 13 | 463 | 15 | 439 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour. | 18 | 476 | 23 | 460 |
| Vessels transported ...... | 14 | 318 | 10 | 304 |
| Vessels attended to ...... | 4 | 47 | 4 | 30 |
| Vessels warped ............ | ... | 35 | ... | 19 |

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 80 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.